The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XI. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 596.

WASHINGTON.

The Financial Question Receiving some Attention.

Reduction of $20,000,000 in the New Tax Bill.

Congress Wonderfully Indifferent to the Georgia Muddle.

Some Items in the Army Reduction Bill.

Appropriations for Western Improvements.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The financial question again received some consideration to-day in the hands of Congressional committees. The Banking and Currency Committee reviewed the bill providing for additional national banking facilities which was reported to the House last week, but did not make any amendments, and will adhere to the measure as first agreed on and reported. The committee intend to press this bill in advance of the funding bill, unless the Ways and Means introduce the latter and urge it out of its regular turn.

THE FUNDING BILL

was up in the latter committee to-day, and Mr. Bowls, of an American banking firm of Paris, made a statement to the committee in support of funding the debt into a four-per cent. bond, expressing the opinion that such a bond, with principal and interest exempt from taxation and payable in gold, would meet with a large investment in Europe.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The committee took no action on the funding bill, but made some progress on the new internal tax bill. Thus far the committee have progressed enough in this measure to reduce taxation twenty-nine million dollars. The committee have not yet formally voted on reducing the income tax to three per cent., but it is well understood that that rate will be agreed on. There are only two members of the committee in favor of abolishing that tax altogether.

THE GEORGIA MUDDLE.

The indifference felt over what is now so justly termed the Georgia muddle even reached the Reconstruction Committee this morning. Although the various Georgia bills were all set for a special consideration to-day, a quorum of the fifteen members of the committee failed to put in an appearance. It is remarked as noticeable that since this question has been taken out of the Senate not a single alleged outrage has come up from Georgia for publication in the Washington papers.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The Senate to-day, after a five hours' session, passed a substitute to the House bill to reduce the army. It fixed the maximum at thirty thousand men which is a reduction of about seven thousand, or an increase of five thousand of the number proposed on the bill originally reported to the Senate. The pay of the army, including the salaries of Sherman, Sheridan, and other high officers, remains untouched, the new pay table proposed by both House and Senate bills being struck out. The House provision vacating the appointments of all army officers who accept civil positions was adopted. This will legislate out, if it becomes a law, Gen. Sickles, Minister to Spain, who is on a year's leave of absence, and Gen. Badeau, a retired officer, who has just been appointed Consul to London. The bill passed in a slim Senate, and came within two votes of being recommitted. The disagreement between the two Houses will now be settled by a conference committee.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

is to-day promulgated. The clause about the Chicago hospital is as follows: "For continuing the work on the marine hospital building at Chicago, Illinois, one hundred thousand dollars; provided, that, no part of the money shall be expended until contracts shall be entered into by the proper authorities with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders for the completion of the entire building at a sum, including all moneys already expended in its construction, not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars; and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this proviso shall be deemed unlawful." The same proviso is made to an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for the granite and limestone work of the St. Paul custom-house. The act provides for other Western cities as follows: For completing the work on the court-house and postoffice at Desmoines, Iowa, $34,573; for roofing, interior brick work and in plastering of the court-house at Madison, Wisconsin, $30,000; for roofing and continuing the work on the custom-house at Cairo, Illinois, $10,000; for roofing and continuing the work on the custom-house at Detroit, Michigan, $1,500; for furniture for the court-house and the offices there and at Desmoines, Iowa, $12,000; for furniture for the court-house, and the offices therein, at Springfield, Illinois, $15,000; for the curbing, grading, paving, sewerage and other work about the court-house and postoffice at Springfield, $12,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

PAYING CONTESTANTS.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Committee on Elections have agreed to report a resolution giving the following named sums to unsuccessful contestants of seats from Louisiana: Sypher, $3,500; Martin, $2,500; Mowry, $2,000, McCrance, $2,000, and Hunt, $1,000.

RETIRED.

Maj. Thos. W. Sweeney has been retired with the full rank of Brigadier General. Col. Samuel K. Dawson has also been placed on the retired list.

U. S. STEAMERS.

U. S. steamers Dictator, Tuscarora, Nantucket and Lloyd Aspinwall have arrived at Key West. The Severn was going to Havana and the Nantucket would return to St. Domingo. The Quinnebog is returning home from Brazil station.

MUNICIPAL.

The regular Republican nominating convention, which had nominated Major Richards for Mayor, to-night received Richards' letter of withdrawal. The convention then unanimously nominated Mathew G. Emery, heretofore in the field as a reform candidate. Emery accepted.

LEXINGTON

Death of Capt. J. H. Johnson.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 12.—Capt. J. H. Johnson, widely and favorably known as Yuba Dam, of the COURIER-JOURNAL, died at the residence of A. F. McMillan, in this city, at 12:30 o'clock p. m., of consumption.

THE FENIANS.

Their Earnest Movements in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The St. Paul Press published a letter from Duluth, which says that a large body of armed Fenians had arrived at that place en route for Red river to aid Riell. Each man is armed with a breech-loading rifle, pistol, and knife. Their first stroke will be the capture of Fort Francis on Rainy Lake, which will be garrisoned by a few men, while the main force will harrass and dispute the passage of the British troops through rivers, swamps, and mountains from Fort William to Red river. At the proper time they will march down and join Riell's forces. One party has already started overland by the Vermillion road. Another will soon follow, and a third is preparing to go to the same destination in canoes via St. Louis and Vermillion rivers. Another large party is reported at Superior river, which will march directly west to Red river. The forces at Duluth are said to be commanded by a distinguished Confederate officer who fought General Banks in the Louisiana campaign. The men are nearly all ex-soldiers. Many French Canadians accompany them, and they have secured the services of several Indian and half-breed guides and one or two old employes of the Hudson Bay Company, who are perfectly familiar with the country to be operated in. The Press does not vouch for the truth of the above intelligence. Everything is quiet at Red river, and Riell is expecting favorable news from Canada.

NASHVILLE.

Third Day of the Races—Regent and Morgan Scout the Winners.

NASHVILLE, May 12.—The third day of the races, under the auspices of the Blood Horse Association, was only tolerable. The favorite won in each race. Weather showery and track in bad condition. Attendance good.

SUMMARY.

Cumberland stake, for three-year olds. Mile heats. $25 entrance—play or pay. The Association to add $300.

E. A. Smith enters b c Regent, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Lady Lancaster, by Monarch ... 1 1

A. K. Richards enters c f Sister of Charity, by Knight of St. George, dam by Glencoe. 2 dis

W. G. Harding enters b f Jessamine, by Brown Dick, dam Woodbine, by Lexington ... 4 dis

R. B. Cheatham enters br c, by Brown Dick, dam by Wagner ... 3 2

Time—1:55½; 1:53¾.

In the Association purse, $300, two mile dash, Morgan Scout stood 1, Lida Grissom 2, Leinster 3. Time—3:59.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

FRANCE.

PARIS TRANQUIL.

PARIS, May 12, 2 A. M.—Paris is tranquil. The scenes of the recent disorder are still partly occupied by the troops.

ROCHEFORT'S PAPER.

PARIS, May 12, noon.—Henri Rochefort's journal, the Marseillaise, was again prosecuted to-day for publishing an article asserting that the recent riots were organized by the police.

THE TROUBLES ENDED.

During the night crowds collected at the various points of the city, which were dispersed by the troops and police without bloodshed. Many arrests have been made. It is thought the troubles are ended.

SPECIE.

The outflow of specie from the Bank of France this week has been unusually heavy. According to the official report the coin on hand is 24,500,000 francs less than on last Thursday.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES

will not take place until a verification of the plebiscitum by the Chambers.

LETTER FROM NAPOLEON.

PARIS, May 12.—Marshal Canrobert has issued an order of the day to the army, which contains a letter from the Emperor, addressed to the Marshals. The Emperor says: "Such absurd and exaggerated rumors have been repeated concerning the vote of the army in Paris, that I am inclined to beg you to say to the Generals, officers and soldiers that my confidence in the army has never been shaken." The letter concludes with thanks to the troops for their firmness and sang froid during the late troubles in the capital. This afternoon the Emperor and Empress, in an open carriage, visited those quarters of the city which have been the scene of disturbances the last few days.

SYMPTOMS OF AGITATION

are still apparent in Faubourg du Temple. Detachments of troops are marching to Belleville, and the crowd in front of Cazerine Prince Eugene was dispersed to-day by the police.

Pere Hyacinthe is at Munich with Dr. Dollinger.

TOTAL VOTE ON THE PLEBISCITUM.

PARIS, 6 P. M., May 12.—The total vote on the plebiscitum—yeas, 7,336,434; nays, 1,560,709. Algeria, civilians—yeas, 10,791; nays, 13,498; army—yeas, 36,165; nays, 6,029.

PARIS TRANQUIL.

PARIS, May 13—2 A. M.—No disorders have taken place to-night. Tranquility prevails throughout the city.

The Emperor and Empress yesterday visited Prince Eugenie and Suplex barracks and military school, and were everywhere received with enthusiasm during their progress through the city.

ENGLAND.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

LONDON, May 12.—In the House of Commons Sir J. Packington gave notice of his intention to push an inquiry into the loss of the steamer City of Boston.

GUSTAVE FLOURENS.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, denied that her Majesty's Government received any demand from France for the extradition of Gustave Flourens; therefore, he anticipated a popular demonstration, which he had heard was to take place in Hyde park against the surrender of the exile.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Irish land bill was considered in the House of Commons and various amendments were offered and debated with no result.

The metropolitan poor relief bill passed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Bouvie moved the consideration of the bill allowing women to vote be postponed. Newdegate made a speech against the bill. Mr. Gladstone denied the existence of a demand or a desire for the bill. Mr. Bright replied and the House divided on the motion to postpone, which was agreed to by 120 majority. The virtual defeat of the bill was received with loud cheering, and the House adjourned.

THE YACHT RACE.

LONDON, May 12.—The journals agree that the Americans had the yacht race all their own way from the start. They take the national defeat in good part.

SPEED OF THE NEMESIS.

English engineers attach great significance to the speed of the steamship Nemesis, because experiments have been made in the arrangement of her machinery for securing the utmost economy of coal.

THE ROYAL ASSENT.

The House of Lords to-day received the royal assent to the naturalization bill, and adjourned.

THE YACHT RACE POSTPONED.

LONDON, May 12.—The second race between the Sappho and the Cambria is postponed till Saturday, to enable Mr. Ashbury to lengthen the Cambria's bowsprit 2½ feet. Two tons have been added to the Cambria's ballast. Ashbury wishes to reduce the distance of the next race to thirty miles. Bennett and Douglass have been invited to meet Ashbury and sixty or seventy of the leading English yachtmen, at a grand dinner, to be given in their honor, June 2d, at the Star and Garter, Richmond.

SCOTLAND.

SCANDINAVIAN EMIGRATION.

EDINBURGH, May 12.—The Scotsman comments on the swelling of Scandinavian emigration to America, via Glasgow, and says the Scotch ironmasters threaten to lock out.

ITALY.

MENOTTI GARIBALDI DISCHARGED.

FLORENCE, May 12.—Menotti Garibaldi was examined before the magistrates yesterday in the matter of an alleged connection with the recent insurrection at Filadelfia. He absolutely denied the charge, and, no proof to the contrary being forthcoming, was discharged.

IRELAND.

DEAD.

DUBLIN, May 12.—Rev. Samuel Marcus Dell, D. D., Professor of Theology in Magill College, Londonderry, is dead.

GERMANY.

FOREIGNERS FALL OUT.

LEIPSIC, May 12.—M. J. Crane, Vice Consul of the United States, was violently assaulted by an American residing in this city to-day. He was rescued by the police, and the assailant, whose name is withheld, arrested. No explanation given.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 12, P. M.—Consols for money, 94¼; on account, 94¼. American securities firm; '62s, 89; '65s, 88½; '67s, 90¾; 10-40s, 85½; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 29. Stocks quiet.

PARIS, May 12.—Bourse dull at 74f. 95c.

FRANKFORT, May 12.—Bonds are firm at 95½@95¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Cotton firm; Middling uplands 11⅛; Orleans 11½; sales 12,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 9d; red Western No. 2, 8s 4d; winter, 9s; Western flour, 2s 9d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 30s; oats 3s 5d; barley 5s; peas 38s 6d. Pork excited at 104s; beef 110s; lard, 68s; cheese, 75s; bacon, 58s; Cumberland, 63s 6d for short-rib middles. Petroleum unchanged. Turpentine quiet 29s 9d.

LONDON, May 11.—Tallow 44s 9d. Sugar firm. Whale oil quiet. Turpentine dull at 30s 6d. Rosin quiet. Calcutta linseed active at 62s. Linseed oil easier at 32 @ 32s 5d. Petroleum at Antwerp firm.

HAVRE, May 12.—Cotton firm at 131f.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, May 12.—The steamship Iowa, from New York, touched Moville to-day.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The steamer Helvetia, from Liverpool, arrived.

CINCINNATI.

A Fine Game of Base Ball.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—A game of base ball was played to-day between the Red Stockings of Cincinnati, and the Forest City of Cleveland. The game was one of the best ever played in this city. A large audience was present. The Forest City distinguished themselves by fine fielding. The result by innings was as follows: Red Stockings—1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 9, 0, 0, 0—12. Forest City—0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0—2. Score 12 to 2 in favor of the Cincinnati club. Allison, of the Red Stockings, had his right thumb split by a ball during the seventh inning. His place was taken by Atwater. The former will probably not be disabled for many days.

A woman named S. E. Martin was found drowned in the Ohio river to-day. Verdict of the jury, suicide.

The Red Stockings and Forest City Base Ball Club will play a return game to-morrow.

CUBA.

The Last Moments of Goicouria.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A Havana correspondent, speaking of the execution of Gen. Goicouria, says the old gentleman was not moved by the difficulties of his position, and met his death with great fortitude and composure. He was given no opportunities to make an ante-mortem address, but he still managed to shout "Viva Cuba," the beating of the drums preventing anything else he said from being heard. He wanted to be shot and not garroted, but the Spaniards would not consent to this, being bent upon his suffering the same kind of death as his old friend and companion in arms, Gen. Narcisso Lopez, suffered.

The directors of the Banco Espanol have just resolved upon donating $5,000 to the two sailors of the Isabel La Catolica who captured Gen. Goicouria.

NEW YORK.

Great Excitement Over Mrs. Richardson's Statement.

Public Sentiment Said to be Reversed by It.

The St. Domingo Demonstration a Failure.

Colfax's Deposition in the McFarland Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

THE DOMINGO AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The meeting at Cooper Institute this evening to urge upon the Government the necessity of ratifying the San Domingo treaty was exclusively an administration affair, gotten up by the San Domingo ring and the President's favorite officeholders. Collector Grinnell presided and N. P. Banks and Fitch, of Nevada, made lengthy speeches, to which the numerous custom-house clerks, postoffices employes, and other Federal officers were compelled to listen for two long hours. The leading merchants of New York were conspicuous by their absence, and the house was only half full.

MRS. RICHARDSON'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Albert D. Richardson's statement about her life with McFarland and her acquaintance with Richardson caused great excitement here. The Tribune published it exclusively, and the regular edition was exhausted early in the forenoon. A special edition was then prepared containing all the statements in the case, together with Judge Hackett's charge to the jury and Mr. Greeley's card, which appeared several days ago. This edition was ready at 11 o'clock, and 23,000 copies of it had been sold up to 8 o'clock in the evening, and the demand continued. Orders were pouring in from New England, New York and Pennsylvania, and the presses were running at night with a new edition for the next day. The publication of this statement has almost completely reversed public sentiment, and there is a general belief that if the statement had been read to the jury before their retirement, the murderer would have been convicted. The papers in the McFarland interest made great efforts to obtain the statement for publication, but could not succeed. Most of them have published portions of it, but do not give it in full.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, May 12.—On the Stock Exchange to-day there was a sharp decline in prices, caused by a telegram from Washington that the Banking and Currency Committee were about to report back to Congress, without amendment, the currency bill authorizing the issue of ninety-five million dollars in notes to new national banks and the withdrawal of a corresponding amount of greenbacks and three per cent. certificates. This was viewed by operators as a movement toward contraction of the currency, and there was a pressure of sales in the railway share market which carried prices lower from two to four per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

declined ¼ per cent., and were strong.

GOLD MARKET,

at the close, was firm.

RAILWAY STOCKS.

The whole list sympathized in the downward course of prices. An enormous business was transacted. Reading was strong and advanced at the close. The whole market recovered sharply from the lowest prices of the day. Southern State securities were firm.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The American Bible Society held its anniversary to-day. The attendance was larger than any previous year, being 147,051. Resolutions were adopted that the Bible is the fundamental and higher law of the Republic, and that the present condition of the nation calls for continued and increased zeal in its circulation in this country as well as the rest of the world.

THE CUBAN LEAGUE

adopted resolutions denouncing the murder of Gen. Goicouria as a crime against humanity which receives the emphatic condemnation, if not of the Government, at least of the people of the United States, and requesting the President to take measures to obtain the body of Goicouria for interment in the land of his adoption.

THE FENIAN COUNCIL OF WAR,

held to-day, reported that the Generals will leave to-morrow forenoon for the North and that a blow is likely to be struck next week.

DECISION.

A decision has been given by Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court, to-day, in favor of Pitt Cooke against the State National Bank of Boston, in which the bank contested its liability on the certification of a check where the drawer had no funds to meet it. The amount involved is over $150,000. The proceedings are stayed, however, for a review of the case at the general term.

DECLINED.

Taylor, Phelps, Attendorfer, and Jerome having declined the Tammany nominations for Aldermen at large, others have been selected in their places.

SCHUYLER COLFAX'S DEPOSITION,

offered and excluded in the McFarland trial, is published. It details many interesting circumstances connected with the affair, especially the Indiana divorce. Mr. Colfax says: "I had no agency or connection, directly or indirectly, in her application for or procuring a divorce in Indiana. She applied to me by letter, about a year, I think, after the separation, for letters of introduction to persons in Indianapolis. As it has been my daily practice for years to give letters of introduction to all personal friends, and believing her then, as I do now, worthy of such a letter of introduction, I sent her two—one addressed to a former colleague in Congress, Hon. A. G. Porter, and the other to an old friend, T. P. Hughes. I can't recall the contents of these letters, except I think I spoke of her as a lady in deep distress and worthy of esteem. But although I supposed, from having heard her separation from her husband was final, that she went to Indiana to obtain a divorce, I gave no testimony in these letters on the subject, as I had no knowledge of my own about it, and knew it must be decided by evidence submitted in court when it came up for trial. If such a suit was commenced Mr. Richardson never asked me for any letter of introduction in Indiana that I remember. A day or two after first shooting of Richardson by McFarland, as I was passing through New York I called at Sinclair's residence where Richardson was to meet him. I found Richardson in bed and apparently in pain. I told him how it saddened me to see him involved in such a matter and suffering the consequences. He replied by asserting there had been nothing criminal in his relations with Mrs. McFarland. During part of the conversation, which lasted probably half an hour, Mrs. McFarland was present. She took no part in the conversation and was weeping part of the time. In the same conversation Richardson stated to me if she obtained a divorce from her husband he intended to marry her if she would accept him, as he believed she would make his life a happy one. He did not ask me to aid in procuring a divorce, and I supposed from the reference he made to Connecticut and its laws a divorce would be applied for in that State by her. She never at any time stated to me, "I contemplated marrying Richardson after obtaining a divorce," but think was present and silent when he made the remark that if she obtained a divorce he intended to marry her if she would accept him, and I was never instrumental in procuring employment for her, with or without emolument; nor was I ever asked by her, or any person in her behalf, to do so. I did not know she contemplated going to Indiana until I received her letter asking for letters of introduction at our State capital.

Neither Albert D. Richardson nor Abby ever went to Indiana in my company at any time or for any purpose. I had nothing to do with a suit for divorce, and was not asked by any one to interfere in it. I do not know the court in which it was to be commenced. I was not present, was not a witness and did know what testimony was to be given, nor do I know the name of the Judge who tried the case.

SAMANA.

A large meeting was held to-night at Cooper Institute to urge upon the Washington authorities the importance of ratifying the Samana treaty. Chas. H. Russell presided. Speeches were made by Moses H. Grinnell, Hon. N. P. Banks, Hon. Thos. Fitch, and Judge Githier. Resolutions were adopted expressing the sense of the meeting as to the annexation of Samana.

GEN. JORDAN.

A banquet was given to-night to Gen. Jordan, late commander of the Cuban army. Senor Aldama presented Jordan, who made an effective speech. The Cubans only wanted arms to obtain liberty. If they could purchase them in the United States, they would be free in three months. Horace Greeley and Charles A. Dana spoke forcibly in favor of Cuban independence and urged the American people to help the cause.

ELECTION.

Henry Peters Ward was chosen President of the National Academy of Design.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.........WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.

THE ARKANSAS RESERVATION.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Arkansas Hot Springs reservation was concurred in.

CHEYENNE.

MR. MORRILL offered a resolution calling upon the President for information concerning organized bands of persons at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. Adopted.

RIGHT OF WAY.

MR. HOWE introduced a bill granting the right of way in Wisconsin to the Green Bay and Lake Superior Railway.

BILL TO REDUCE TAXATION.

MR. SHERMAN gave notice of his intention to call up the bill to reduce taxation immediately after the pending order was disposed of.

THE ARMY BILL

was then taken up, and a motion, by Pomeroy, to amend the first section by fixing the reduction of the army at 30,000 instead of 25,000, was agreed to.

MR. FERRY moved to strike out the eleventh section, providing for a board to retire army officers reported inefficient by department commanders and chiefs of staff. He was opposed to compulsory retirement of wounded officers and those disabled by sickness. He preferred to provide for this class so long as they lived, rather than they should believe an ungrateful country had turned them out upon the cold charities of the world.

MR. WILSON regarded the intention of this proposition to examine only such officers as were reported unfit for duty. It was more practicable than that of the House bill for a general examination of all officers of the army, covering some three years of time.

Messrs. Thurman and Hamlin concurred in the belief that in the retiring process discrimination ought to be made between those who ought to be absolutely dismissed from the service because of their remissness and those who had become disqualified for duty by wounds or disease contracted in the service.

After discussion, Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to provide that officers to be reported to the board shall be only those unfit for duty from any cause other than injuries incurred in line of duty.

MR. THURMAN suggested to include those disabled by disease. Amendment agreed to.

Also an amendment by Mr. Howard, to insure to every officer reported for retirement a hearing before the board.

MR. FERRY'S motion was lost.

A discussion ensued upon the amendment offered by Mr. Sherman to allow retired army officers to hold civil offices.

By Mr. Carpenter—Repealing the act of January 2, 1870, relating to retired officers, and providing upon their own application for assignment to duty, except service with troops and as professors of colleges, no compensation to be allowed during such service except actual expenses and mileage. Mr. Carpenter's amendment was adopted.

MR. SHERMAN ridiculed the idea that the people were afraid of undue military influence in their affairs, by the election to office of retired army officers. He thought in the case of Generals Sickels, Fessenden and others, who each lost a leg in the service, no prohibition in law should be continued which would prevent them from holding office. He knew of an officer that had almost lost his life, who was now breathing through one lung, and who would be honored by the people of Ohio with an office if he would accept. Would he be denied the right to hold office merely because he was wounded in the service of his country?

MR. TRUMBULL remarked that the laws must be made of a general character, though hardships might be done in individual cases. If retired officers were allowed to hold civil offices the law would be evaded, and persons would be placed on the retired list as in civil service. He did not believe in administering civil offices by military authority.

MR. THAYER thought that, if the idea was to do justice to all, the rank and file who met danger in the front should not be forgotten. A lengthy discussion followed.

MR. SHERMAN'S amendment was finally rejected.

MR. TRUMBULL moved an amendment to the 21st section to prohibit any officer of the army either on the active or retired list from holding civil office.

MR. SHERMAN said army officers were frequently deputed as Indian agents, and this prohibition would reverse the practice of the Government in this respect. He thought it aimed as a reproach to the President who repeatedly appointed army officers to civil positions. It would prevent the President availing himself of the experience of military officers in any civil position. It would have prevented Gen. Schofield or even Gen. Grant from acting as Secretary of War, and Gen. Sickles from going to Madrid.

MR. SUMNER thought there was a clear distinction between officers on the retired list and retired officers, and that the latter ought not to be excluded from civil service.

MR. MORTON said the amendment would cut off every officer assigned to public duty on the plains, private secretaries of the President and many others. It would look very much like a direct blow at the administration, and will be so construed by the country.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was adopted—yeas 34, nays 21.

The 15th section, providing a fixed compensation for each grade of officers in the army, was amended by striking out the part relative to the pay of General, Lieutenant General, Major General, and Brigadier General.

MR. BUCKINGHAM moved to strike out the whole.

MR. THURMAN said the Chairman of the House Military Committee had stated that this new system of stated salaries would reduce the expenses of the army, while the Chairman of the Senate Committee believed that the expenses would be increased. He believed the proposition would be one that would do away with the commutation system and the specific pay of officers fairly and intelligibly. In order to secure proper graduation of pay, without increasing the aggregate cost, which could only be done by a committee, he moved to commit the bill. Lost—18 to 21.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S motion was agreed to by 23 to 14. After further unimportant amendments the bill was reported to the Senate from the committee, when motions to strike out the first and eleventh sections and to adjourn were severally rejected.

MR. TRUMBULL, in reply to Mr. Stewart, said the bill would not go into effect for a year and a half.

MR. ROSS expressed the contrary opinion, believing that the bill would actually go into operation during the present year, in consequence of the expiration of the terms of enlistment.

The bill then passed, when the appropriation bill came up in order.

At 3:10 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A PERSONAL QUESTION.

MR. HAYS, rising to a personal question, explained away the strictures upon him in the New York Star.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

Messrs. Kelley, Butler, of Mass., and Niblack were appointed a Conference Committee on the Pension Appropriation bill.

ARKANSAS RIVER SURVEY.

MR. JONES, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the recent report of Col. Abert of the survey of Arkansas river. Adopted.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill, reported yesterday by Mr. Lynch, to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States.

MR. ALLISON withdrew a point of order made yesterday, that the bill must first be considered in Committee of the Whole, on understanding that amendments and discussion would be allowed.

MR. WELLS advocated and Finkelburg opposed the bill. At the expiration of the morning hour, the bill went over to Tuesday next.

TO PUNISH ELECTION FRAUDS.

MR. DAVIS, of New York, introduced a bill to prevent and punish election frauds. Referred.

THE PRE-EMPTION LAWS.

MR. SARGENT introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the pre-emption laws to colored persons. Passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

MR. SCHENCK moved to go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

MR. WOOD, before the question was put, asked Mr. Schenck whether, in view of the fact that the bill had been three and a half months before the House, that only twenty-one out of fifty pages had been disposed of, that it was now late in the session, that there were many appropriation bills yet unacted upon, that there were many questions of great importance yet undetermined, and that even if the bill should pass the House, it could not possibly pass the Senate, he would not let it either be recommitted or laid aside so the House could go to practicable legislation.

MR. SCHENCK replied that if the bill was fairly considered and no amendments offered, except such as were substantial in their character, and offered in good faith with the view to raise or lower duties, he believed they could get through with the bill in the next three or four days easily. He insisted on his motion to go into committee, which was done. Various amendments were offered to the nickel paragraphs and rejected; less than a quorum voting in each case. On motion to close the debate on a paragraph relating to German silver, no quorum voted. The roll call showed 154 members present, and on recount the motion was agreed to.

On the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, of Mass., to the same paragraph, to insert the words aluminum and its alloy, there was no quorum voting, and roll call was repeated—150 members answered, and the amendment agreed to.

A like amendment to the next paragraph was agreed to.

The paragraph taxing type two cents per pound was struck out.

The paragraph taxing live animals twenty per cent. was amended by raising the duty to thirty per cent., adding proviso that emigrants, not exceeding one wagon and two animals for each family, be admitted free.

Several amendments were offered to the paragraph, taxing oatmeal one cent per lb, and flour of wheat, rye, corn or buckwheat one half cent per lb, and the paragraph gave rise to considerable discussion. Without disposing of the question the committee rose and the House took a recess.

The evening session will be for business from the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

EVENING SESSION.

PENSIONS.

The bill to define the duties of Pension Agents and prescribe the manner of paying pensions was discussed, and, all amendments having been rejected, was passed. A large number of bills granting pensions were passed.

Adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

Terrible Disaster on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Twenty-five Persons Killed and Thirty or Forty Wounded.

The Dead and Wounded Being Brought to the City.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—At 6 o'clock this morning the night express train on the Missouri Pacific railroad, which left Atchison, Kansas, yesterday evening, collided near Eureka, 28 miles from here, with the extra freight, going West. Sixteen persons were killed outright, and twenty were wounded, two of whom will die. No names are known at present. The wounded are being brought here, and further particulars will be obtained when the train arrives. The dead will be brought here as soon as the coroner reaches the scene of the disaster and holds an inquest.

A special train left here early this morning with physicians and all necessary appliances for the relief of the wounded and the care of the dead. Another train will leave at noon, with the coroner, reporters, and another relief party.

Both locomotives were completely wrecked and the trains badly smashed. The collision occurred through a misapprehension of orders given to the conductors. Hudson E. Bridge, President, and Thomas McKessack are on the spot, doing everything possible for the relief of the sufferers and to clear the track.

LATER—The train containing the wounded arrived about 5 o'clock. The sufferers were taken directly to the hospital. A great crowd was at the depot, and as the wounded men were borne on mattresses to the proper conveyances much sorrow was manifested. The following are a few of the names: Wounded—Thos. S. Manning, Evansville, Ind.; J. D. Carpenter, Cairo, Ill.; Leonard Lee, Stephenson county, Ind.; J. R. Ewing, Burnside, Ill.; Martin H. Norcross, Highland county, Illinois; Henry Erni, Bremen Randolph county, Illinois; J. C. Caurion, St. Louis; Cornelius Short, Chicago; Jacob Short, St. Paul; W. J. Ryan and Rev. James Connell, Lafayette, Indiana; T. D. Hick, St. Louis; William J. Kay, Highland Park, Ill. None of these were seriously hurt except Ryan and Connell, whose collar bones were broken. Jacob Rice, Hickory county, Mo., previously reported wounded, was killed. The death of E. Fleming is confirmed. Andrew J. Stratton, of New Brighton, Pennsylvania, was killed. There are 19 killed. All the bodies will be brought to the city to-night.

STILL LATER.—The following are additional names of wounded, with some corrections: Martha A. Mownes, Highland Park, Lake county, Ill., previously reported Norcross; Wm. H. Ray, same place, previously reported Kay; Adam Marcus, Jersey county, Ills., previously reported from Kansas, right arm dislocated and badly bruised; H. Neihoff, Sioux City, previously reported Mahoff, rib broken and otherwise injured; Henry Ahmke, Randolph county, Ill; Peter Murray, Carondolet, Mo.; H. C. Stark, Hyde Park, Mass., arm broken; Perry Kinklemao, St. Louis, foot crushed, since amputated; Wilson Style, Reading, Michigan, previously reported; Little, scalp badly cut and bruised in various places on the body. The whole number of killed now reported is 19, and wounded about 30, of whom 15 are seriously and 8 dangerously wounded. The report that the engineer of the freight train had not been seen since the accident is unfounded.

J. P. Jackson, engineer of the passenger train, states that his train was over half an hour late at Eureka; met the regular freight at that place, flagging the extra; was told they had twenty minutes of the express train's time, when conductor Dubois, who was on the engine, said, "All right; go ahead." The train left Eureka slowly, and had proceeded only about a mile when we saw the extra freight train dashing round a bluff under full headway, only from four to five hundred yards off. Jackson whistled down brakes, reversed the engine, gave her sand, and told the conductor and fireman to jump, and in an instant after the trains came together with frightful force and appalling result. Jackson, in jumping from the engine, was hurled over a wood-pile, and found himself thirty feet on the other side of the fence. He did not lose consciousness, and was not seriously hurt. The collision occurred on a fill about fifteen feet high.

The train bearing the dead bodies had not reached the city at 12:30. No more names have yet been ascertained. The name of A. H. Stuckney, of Palotta, Md., should be Andrew H. Stuckey, of Palotta, Ind. The blame of the collision seems to attach to Wm. Odor, conductor of an extra freight train, who should have waited at Gravel Switch until the express passed, but misapprehending his orders or thinking he could reach Eureka before the passenger train, went on.

THE DOMINION.

The Red River Expedition—Purchase of the Rebellious District.

TORONTO, May 12.—Troops for the Red river expedition leave Monday next.

The international boat race at Lachine is arranged to come off on the 15th of September.

OTTAWA, May 12.—Sir John McDonald's condition is more hopeful.

Sir Francis Hincks announced in the House yesterday that the money had been paid to the Hudson Bay Company for the purchase of the Red river territory, which would be transferred to Canada in about a month. One million four hundred and six thousand dollars have been appropriated by Parliament for northwest purposes.

CALIFORNIA.

Odd Fellows—Billiard Tournament—New Gold Discoveries.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows have resolved to establish an Odd Fellows' College, and have appointed a committee to take the necessary steps to carry out the same.

In the billiard tournament yesterday Keeding beat Mott and Wright beat McCloy.

Governor Safford's party has arrived.

The richness of the new mines in Arizona is confirmed. Similar ledges discovered southward. Rich gold placers reported in the vicinity, also abundant water and wood.

The M. P. Church Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church resumed the consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee, disapproving rebaptism. A motion to postpone the subject indefinitely was lost, 16 ministers and 12 laymen voting for postponement, and 20 ministers and 23 laymen against. Adjourned.

CITY POLITICS.

A Card from T. Jack Conn.

LOUISVILLE, May 11, 1870.

To the Voters of Louisville and Jefferson County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I have attempted to serve you for eight years as Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson county. At the polls on two occasions you have complimented me with large majorities, when I was running upon my own merits, without reference to party or party nominations. Hitherto I have not deemed it necessary to have party nominations or make partizan candidates for judicial or ministerial office in order to vindicate the supremacy of the Democratic party.

But, notwithstanding I have not hitherto gone into conventions or sought nominations at the hands of such, yet I have always been a Democrat, sustained its principles, and stood by its candidates in all contests for offices having political significance. The dominant party in the nation has recently adopted an amendment to the Constitution which, in my opinion, now requires every true conservative man to stand shoulder to shoulder with all other conservative men in every contest for every place and office recognized under our laws.

I, therefore, heartily indorse the call for a convention to nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled by you in August next, and pledge myself to the support of such as may be selected by the convention ordered for the 21st of May.

I am a candidate for the nomination by that convention for the office of County Court Clerk, and seek your support for said place. Hoping that my conduct in office will be indorsed by you, and at the same time assuring you that no matter what disposition you may make of me now, that your past kindness will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

I remain yours, &c.,

T. JACK CONN.

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A Card from Phil. Tomppert, Jr.—To the Voters of Louisville and Friends Generally.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Permit me to occupy a small space in your paper for the purpose of expressing my views to the voters of Louisville and my friends generally. I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the City Court, an office I have filled to the best of my ability (and I flatter myself in saying it) to the entire satisfaction of my constituents. I have always been and ever expect to be a Democrat of the old school. I have never been before a convention, nor have I ever asked anything at their hands, but, as the time is approaching for a convention to convene for the purpose of selecting proper candidates for the various offices, I offer my name to the gentlemen composing the convention as a candidate for the office which I now hold. I will of course abide cheerfully with their choice. If it be me, I will be highly honored, and no less complimented if it be another. I will be satisfied on the principle that the gentlemen of the convention have done their duty to themselves and the party they so honorably represent. Hoping that you will kindly consider my name, and remember me when the appointed time arrives, I subscribe myself yours, very respectfully,

PHIL. TOMPPERT, JR.

Card from Mr. Chas. Miller.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 13, 1870.

In answer to the call of "Host of Friends," I would say that I would like to have the office of Jailer. If nominated by the Democratic convention, I will accept. If not, I will abide its action. My friends are at liberty to use my name if they see proper.

CHAS. MILLER.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 12—6 P. M.

Money market easy at [illegible] per cent. on call loans. All the markets at the Stock Exchange were weak this afternoon on reports from Washington that the House Committee on Banking and Currency will report back, without amendments, the bill authorizing the retirement of [illegible] of 3 per cent certificates and [illegible] of legal-tenders, and to issue in place thereof [illegible] of new National Bank notes, which is a measure of severe contraction.

Gold was weak on this report; opened at 115¼, and closed at 114⅞. The carrying rates were [illegible] per cent, closing at 3 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were [illegible], and the export to Havana [illegible].

Sterling exchange dull and weak at [illegible].

Late in the afternoon private dispatches contradicted the report in regard to the bill authorizing the retirement of [illegible] of 3 per cent certificates and legal tenders. It is said that important amendments are to be made before the bill is reported.

Government bonds are firm.

Coupons '81	117 @117¼	Coupons '67	114¼@114⅜
'62	112⅜@112½	Coupons '68	114⅜@114½
'64	111⅞@111⅞	Ten-forties	[illegible]
Coupons '65	111⅞@112	Currency 6's	112⅜@112⅞
new	114⅜@114⅝		

The Treasury bought $1,000,000 bonds at 111 [illegible].

The weekly Treasury statement shows a coin balance of $112,000,000, and currency $9,250,000.

State bonds are firm.

Missouri	[illegible]	New Virginia	[illegible]
Old Tenn.	[illegible]	Old N. Carolina	[illegible]
New Tenn.	[illegible]	New N. Carolina	[illegible]
Old Virginia	[illegible]		

Private telegrams state that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has leased the Ohio and Mississippi road on terms favorable to the latter.

In the stock market the Washington telegram spoken of above was the signal for a general stampede to sell, and the decline ranged from 1 to 4 per cent in the leading railway shares. A large number of weak speculators were shaken out. Subsequently, on the denial of the telegram, the market revived ½@1 per cent, but afterward declined again and was feverish and unsettled, closing weak at the lowest prices of the day. The features were Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, Northwestern, Wabash, St. Paul, Rock Island and New York Central.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	[illegible]	Illinois Cen'l	[illegible]
Cumberland	46	Pittsburg	107
Western U Tel.	[illegible]	Northwestern	79
Quicksilver	10	Do preferred	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	Rock Island	121
Do preferred	[illegible]	New Jersey C.	[illegible]
Adams Ex.	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Amer. Ex.	[illegible]	To. & Wabash	[illegible]
U. S. Ex.	[illegible]	Ft Wayne	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
N. Y. C. cons'd	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
N. Y. C. scrip	[illegible]	Chicago & Alt.	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Do preferred	115
Do preferred	47	Ohio and Mis.	[illegible]
Harlem	146	Hartford & E.	[illegible]
Do preferred	146	Dubuque	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	St. Joe	[illegible]
Michigan Cen'l	125	C. C. and I. C.	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	C. C. & C.	79

Sub-treasury balance, gold ... $76,935,661
Currency ... 4,197,971
General balance ... 81,061,130

NEW YORK, May 12.—Cotton market less active but unchanged, with sales of 1,177 bales at 23¼c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 13,079 bbls; the market is unchanged, with sales of 7,300 bbls at [illegible] for superfine State and Western; [illegible] for extra State; [illegible] for extra Western; [illegible] for shipping brands of extra round-hoop Ohio; [illegible] for trade brands of do; [illegible] for white wheat extra Western; [illegible] for extra St. Louis, and [illegible] for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet, with sales of 300 bush at [illegible]. Cornmeal unchanged. Whisky firmer but less active, with sales of 250 bbls Western free at [illegible], closing at the inside price. Receipts of wheat [illegible] bush; the market is [illegible] lower and less active; shippers and millers are holding off; sales of [illegible] bush at [illegible] for No 2 spring; [illegible] for No 1 spring; [illegible] for winter red and amber Western; [illegible] for white Michigan. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley and barley malt nominally unchanged. Receipts of corn [illegible] bush; the market is dull and a shade lower, with sales of [illegible] bush at [illegible] for new mixed Western; [illegible] for yellow Western, the latter an extreme. Receipts of oats [illegible] bush; the market is active, excited and [illegible] better, with sales of [illegible] bush at [illegible] for Western in store and [illegible] afloat; [illegible] for Ohio and State. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull. Molasses firm. Rice firm at [illegible]. Sugar firm, with sales of [illegible] hhds at [illegible] for Porto Rico [illegible]. Petroleum quiet; crude [illegible], and refined [illegible]. Spirits turpentine steady at [illegible]. Pork nominal, with sales of 300 bbls at [illegible] for mess; [illegible] for prime and [illegible] for prime mess. Beef steady, with sales of 300 bbls at [illegible] for plain mess, and [illegible] for extra mess. Beef hams are quiet, with sales of 140 bbls at [illegible]. Tierce beef firm, with sales of [illegible] for prime mess and [illegible] for India mess. Also sales of 100 tierces of old prime mess at $13 [illegible]. Middles quiet and firm. Cut meats are steady, with sales of 150 packages at 12 [illegible] for shoulders and [illegible] for hams. Lard nominal, with sales of 200 tierces at [illegible] for steam and [illegible] for kettle rendered. Butter steady at [illegible] for Ohio. Cheese steady at [illegible]. Freights to Liverpool are nominally easier.

Latest—Flour closed dull and without decided change. Wheat dull and heavy at [illegible] for No 2 spring, and [illegible] for winter red and amber Western. Rye nominal. Oats very firm at [illegible] for Western in store and [illegible] for Ohio. Corn dull at [illegible] for new mixed Western. Pork, mess is nominal at [illegible] for old and [illegible] for new. Lard dull, prime steam at [illegible] on the spot and [illegible] for seller May. Eggs steady at [illegible].

DRY GOODS—The market is inactive and prices are generally steady at 15c for Atlantic A and Indian Head brown sheeting; 14c for Cabot A; [illegible] for Atlantic P; [illegible] for Allendale; [illegible] for Monadnock; [illegible] for Pepperell; [illegible] for Pequot; [illegible] for Sprague's old and new styles; [illegible] for Pacific Mills; [illegible] for Freeman's; [illegible] for Amoskeag blue denims; [illegible] for Otis C C do, and [illegible] for American striped sheetings.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Tobacco market firm and unchanged. Cotton firm at 21½c. Hemp steady at [illegible]. Flour, low grades are scarce and all grades are higher; fall superfine [illegible]; extra [illegible]; double extra [illegible]. Wheat opened firm and closed dull and easier; No 2 spring [illegible]; No 3 [illegible]; strictly choice [illegible]; fancy white [illegible]. Corn unsettled and prices are unsettled; mixed sold at [illegible]; yellow [illegible]; choice to fancy white [illegible]; closing dull at the inside rates. Oats opened at [illegible] and closed at [illegible] for mixed. Barley dull and lower at [illegible] for Minnesota. Rye ranged at [illegible]. Whisky advanced to $1 00, but is held higher. Sugar quiet at [illegible]. Coffee, prime rangers at [illegible]. Molasses steady at [illegible] for sugar-house. Provisions are quiet; mess pork [illegible] ... was nothing done. Bacon, order sales at 15c for clear sides; [illegible] for clear rib and [illegible] for clear sides; [illegible] for sugar-cured hams. Cattle, prime and choice scarce and wanted and prices are tending upward; fair to good [illegible]. Hogs are firm at [illegible] for light to heavy. Receipts of flour 3,400 bbls, wheat [illegible] bush, corn [illegible] bush, oats [illegible] bush, barley [illegible] bush, rye [illegible] bush, hogs [illegible] head.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—Flour firm and in good demand; family [illegible]. Wheat hardly so firm; red [illegible] for Nos 2 and 1. Corn in good demand and all that was offered was taken at [illegible]; but little sound corn was offered suitable for shipment. Oats in good demand and firm at [illegible] for No 2 mixed to choice white. Rye tending upward; No 1 [illegible] asking and [illegible] for choice. Barley nominally unchanged. Cotton firmer and higher; middling [illegible]. Tobacco in good demand, with sales of 174 hhds at [illegible] and 20 boxes Ohio seed leaf at [illegible]; the demand exceeds the supply. Whisky unsettled and held at [illegible]; 10 and sales are reported on the latter rate, but it was offered in iron bound cooperage at the close at [illegible] and that made by the patent process at $1 06. Mess pork is salable at [illegible], but is held at [illegible]. Bulk meats dull; shoulders [illegible]; sides [illegible]; 100,000 lbs of shoulders sold at [illegible], buyer this month. Bacon quiet; shoulders [illegible]; sides [illegible]; sugar-cured hams [illegible]. Lard dull at [illegible] for prime kettle. Butter [illegible]. Eggs advanced to 15c; supply light. No change in oils. Gold 115 buying. Exchange steady.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Eastern exchange unchanged. Flour steady and firm. Wheat quiet; No 2 ranged at [illegible] and closed at [illegible] this afternoon the market was lower at [illegible] cash and [illegible] for seller June. Corn dull and [illegible] lower at [illegible] for No 2; [illegible] for rejected, and [illegible] for no grade, closing at [illegible] for No 2. Oats [illegible], closing at the outside rate. Rye [illegible] lower and more active, closing at [illegible] for No 2. Barley stronger, closing at [illegible]. Highwines are held at [illegible]. Provisions are quiet; mess pork closed at [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Dry-salted shoulders [illegible] loose. Cattle active and firm at [illegible] for stockers to extra prime shipping steers. Hogs are active and [illegible]. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,356 bbls of flour, 40,350 bush wheat, 53,373 bush corn, 26,243 bush oats, 2,183 bush rye, 2,130 bush barley, 1,729 head hogs. Shipments: [illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] bush wheat, [illegible] bush corn, [illegible] bush oats, 329 bush rye, 5,510 bush barley, 6,560 head hogs. Freights more active at [illegible] for corn and [illegible] for wheat per sail to Buffalo.

PITTSBURG, May 12.—Crude petroleum quiet, with sales of 1,000 bbls on spot at 13½c, 1,000 bbls each month, September, October and November, at 18c; May quoted at 14¾c; June at [illegible]. Refined is weak, with sales of 500 bbls each month; July to December, at 26c; 1,000 bbls, last half of May, at 27¼c; spot 27¾c; May 27¼c; June 27¾@27¾c; July at 28c; buyer all the year nominally 30½c. East Liberty—Cattle have run light all the week and prices are high at [illegible]; 2 cars of good Kentucky sold at [illegible]. Hogs are dull and sell slow at [illegible] for corn-fed and still-fed at [illegible]. Sheep, fair prices are fully sustained and there is a good demand; they are selling at [illegible] for sheared.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—Cotton market buoyant; middling 22¼c; sales of 7,000 bales; receipts 1,378 bales; exports to Bremen 3,622 bales; stock on hand 138,784 bales. Flour firm at [illegible] and [illegible] for superfine, double extra and triple extra. Corn, white [illegible]; mixed [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Bran [illegible]. Hay [illegible]. Mess pork [illegible]. Bacon [illegible] for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides; hams, sugar-cured [illegible]. Lard, sugar and molasses unchanged. Whisky [illegible]. Coffee, fair [illegible], and prime [illegible]. Sterling [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Flour in good demand; extra [illegible]. Wheat unchanged and offerings light. Rye unchanged. Corn less active and unchanged. Provisions dull; mess pork [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Whisky, sales of iron-bound at $1 10; it is now held at $1 15.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania [illegible]. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats are quiet at [illegible]. Mess pork firm at [illegible]. Bacon firm; rib sides [illegible]; clear sides [illegible]; shoulders [illegible]; hams [illegible]. Lard quiet at [illegible]. Whisky in good demand; iron-bound $1 10 and wood bound $1 08; patent $1 05.

MEMPHIS, May 12.—Cotton market dull at 21¼c; receipts 502 bales; exports 774 bales. Flour, superfine [illegible]. Corn dull at [illegible]. Oats scarce at [illegible] in store. Hay active at [illegible]. Bran active at [illegible]. Lard dull at [illegible]. Mess pork quiet at [illegible]. Bacon shoulders [illegible]; sides [illegible].

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The river has fallen 3 inches in the last 24 hours; now stationary, with 13 feet 6 inches in the channel. Arrived—Minneola, Memphis; Maj. Anderson, Wheeling; Arlington, Pittsburg. Departed—regular packets.

PITTSBURG, May 12.—Weather cloudy and showery. Monongahela 7 feet 8 inches; Allegheny 8 feet 6 inches, and falling. Arrived—Argosy, from St. Louis; Juniata, from Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, May 12.—Rained all night; cloudy since noon; now clear. Mercury ranged from 50 to 66. River fallen 8 inches. Port list—Quickstep, Cairo and return, 12:30 p. m.; Clara Scott, Wabash river and return; Edinburg, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 8 a. m.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Tarascon, Louisville and return, 2 p. m.; Pine Bluff, Grandview and return; Rob't E. Lee, Louisville to New Orleans, 4 p. m.; Ironsides and barges at 9 a. m., and Dictator and barges at 6 p. m. passed down, and Wildcat and barges passed up at 11 a. m. The Hartford is nearly repaired and will leave to-night with a full load. The packets generally had fine trips. The R. E. Lee is getting a vast quantity of freight here, including 150 hhds tobacco.

NASHVILLE, May 12.—River falling with 4 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Arrived—Camelia, Pittsburg; Talisman, Cairo. Departed—Tobe Hart, upper Cumberland.

CAIRO, May 12.—Church, Memphis to St. Louis, 11 p. m.; Grand Tower, Louisville to St. Louis, 2 a. m.; Lorena, St. Louis to Pittsburg, 7 a. m.; St. Joe, Memphis to St. Louis, 7 a. m.; Hope, St. Louis and return, 7 a. m.; Tyrone, Nashville packet, 10 a. m.; Wicks, St. Louis to Memphis, 1 p. m.; Dexter, St. Louis to New Orleans, 2 p. m.; Arthur, New Orleans to St. Louis, 2 p. m.; Sam Hale, Memphis to Cincinnati, 4 p. m.; Idlewild, Evansville packet, 5 p. m.; David Watts, St. Louis to Tennessee river, 6 p. m.; City of Cairo, St. Louis to Memphis, 7 p. m.; Marble City, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 7 p. m. River fell 7 inches. Weather clear. Mercury 64 degrees.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Arrived: Turner, from Omaha; Alice, from Cambridge; Minnesota, from St. Paul; Johnson, from Keokuk; Tiger, from Cairo; Bee and barges, from New Orleans. Departed: Dubuque, for St. Paul; City of Alton, for Vicksburg; McGill, for Omaha; Rock Island, for Davenport; Johnson, for Keokuk; Sam. Brown, for Cairo; Beaver, for Illinois. River falling slowly. Weather clear and cool.

MEMPHIS, May 12.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling. Up—Virginia Belle, St. Louis, and Armadillo. Down—Belle Lee and Leonidas.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—Arrived—Republic and Continental. Departed—Mary Houston and Silver Spray, Vicksburg. Down—Thompson. Up—Richmond. River rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

A "coffin and casket manufacturer" in Boston keeps a standing advertisement, which reads:

Funerals costing $100, 3 months credit.
" " $50, 2 " "
" " $25, 1 " "

Five per cent. off my printed list for cash.

FIRE-PROOF OIL!

BEST LAMP OIL IN THE WORLD.

We are having wonderful success with our Kentucky petroleum, and are making from it a better lamp oil than any coal oil in market. Believe who deny this are offered the following

CHALLENGE:

Our proposition is open to Mr. Chas. Pratt, of New York; to Mr. Downer, of Boston, and to every other manufacturer of coal oil in the United States. We will make 1,000 cases of "Fire-proof," water-white oil, from Kentucky crude, and will put it, $1,000 against 1,000 cases of water-white oil made from any other crude oil and by any other manufacturer in the country, and the whole of the oil to go to the best test of fire, before competent judges previously agreed upon, shall become owner of the whole 2,000 cases.

The truth is Kentucky petroleum is the best ever discovered, and we have the best mode of refining it.

FIRE-PROOF OIL IS BETTER THAN COAL OIL.

This resplendent oil is colorless, odorless, smokeless, brilliant, and safe—in ANY kind of lamp. Yet out of lamps it will not burn at all, even if burning torches are dipped into it. It will only burn with something to act as a wick, and about the house is as harmless as water.

Judges, lawyers, doctors, ministers, druggists, planters, and all educated or scientific men, who appreciate the dangers from common coal oil, should give at least one trial to

FIRE-PROOF OIL.

Money in every case refunded if simply requested.

Economy in Fire-proof oil because it lasts enough longer to balance apparent difference in cost.

Our trade-mark—FIRE-PROOF OIL. Fire-proof Oil put up in convenient tin cans of all sizes, sealed, stamped, and warranted. For sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

CHESS, CARLEY & CO.,
Great Southern Oil Works, Louisville, Ky.

my11 d&wly

WALL PAPER,

French, English, and American.

LARGEST STOCK; BEST SELECTIONS;

LOWEST PRICES.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

68 Main St., bet Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

my3 dtf

200,000 BOLTS WALL PAPER

Which we will sell 10 per cent. less than any house in Louisville.

HEGAN BROTHERS,

ap5 TuFr&Su3mistp 138 MAIN, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH.

FIRM CHANGES.

Partnership Notice.

I HAVE taken this day in the banking business Mr. Wesley Flood as a partner, and the firm will be in future Mendel & Flood. The business will be conducted at the same place, 138 Third street, between Jefferson and Green. JULIUS MENDEL.

my11 d8

JOHN ANDREWARTHA,

(Formerly Stancliff & Andrewartha),

ARCHITECT

No. 10 Hamilton & Bro.'s Building, S. E. corner Main and Sixth streets.

my8

Dissolution.

WE have this day dissolved partnership. The business will be continued as heretofore by John Andrewartha, who assumes all liabilities, and will receive all settlements due the office, and complete all unfinished work.

C. L. STANCLIFF,
JOHN ANDREWARTHA.

Louisville, May 2, 1870—my8 d8

Notice.

HAVING disposed of our interest in the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting business to Mr. W. D. Turner (our late foreman), we herewith cheerfully commend him as our successor to the customers of the old house and to the public generally.

ap23 d30 C. U SHREVE & CO.

REFERRING to the above, I will continue the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting business in all its branches at the new stand, No. 130 Third street, between Jefferson and Green sts.

ap23 d30 W. D. TURNER.

HOTELS.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc17 dtf

BEN. ELLIS.........1870.........T. H. ELLIS.

ELLIS HOUSE,

Bardstown, - - - Kentucky.

BEN. ELLIS & SON, Proprietors.

THIS hotel has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished. ap5 dtf

THE CHEAPEST PLACE

IN THE CITY TO GET YOUR

JOBPRINTING

DONE IS AT THE

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB ROOMS.

Cards,
Bill Heads,
Circulars,
Dodgers,
Programmes,
Posters, &c.,

AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

Call and see specimens and learn prices.

J. H. STACKHOUSE.

Office in Second Story Courier-Journal Building.

ap21 deodtf-1stp

4th Street

HARDWARE STORE

SPECKMANN & DIX,

BUILDERS' AND RAILROAD

HARDWARE

No. 70 Fourth St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY. ap30 dim

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA, ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS, GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS, CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS, FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS, SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES, IRON STAIRS,

Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.

PATENT WIRE WORK.

Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.

BRONZE WORK.

Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.

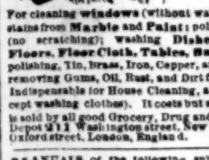
ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.

The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination.

Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection. ap25 d&m

Estb. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS' 1809.



SAPOLIO THE BEST THING OUT.

For cleaning windows (without water); removing stains from Marble and Paint; polishing Knives (no scratching); washing Dishes; scrubbing Floors, Floor Cloth, Tables, Bath Tubs, &c.; polishing Tin, Brass, Iron, Copper, and Steel Wares; removing Gums, Oil, Rust, and Dirt from machinery. Indispensable for House Cleaning, and all uses (except washing clothes). It costs but a few cents, and is sold by all good Grocery, Drug and Notion Stores. Depot 211 Washington street, New York; and 30 Oxford street, London, England. my1 deod3m

MANUALS of the following subjects ten cents each, sent by mail:
Mathematical Instruments, 118 pages.
Optical Instruments, 84 pages.
Magic Lanterns and Stereopticons, 88 pages.
Philosophical Instruments, 84 pages.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
924 Chestnut street,
Philadelphia, Pa

fe23 d3m

DRY GOODS.

Hosiery.

500 DOZ Ladies' white and brown English Hose, assorted;
1,000 doz Ladies' white and brown mixed German Hose, assorted;
1,000 doz Ladies' white and brown mixed Domestic Plain Hose;
1,000 dozen Ladies' white and brown Domestic Ribbed Hose;
700 doz Misses' Hose, assorted;
1,000 doz Children's [illegible];
500 doz Men's English Half Hose, assorted;
1,000 doz Men's German [illegible].

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street.

my8

Gloves.

300 DOZ black, white, and colored Courvoisier Kid Gloves;
500 doz black, white, and colored Empress Kid Gloves;

A full line of Chielle and Mt. Vernon Kid Gloves;
A full line of Men's black, white, and colored Kid Gloves;
Men's Lisle, Berlin, and Cotton Gloves;
Ladies' Silk, Lisle, Berlin, and Cotton Gloves and Gauntlets;
Misses' and Children's Silk, Berlin, and Cotton Gloves and Gauntlets.

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street.

my8

Suspenders.

A FULL line of Men's and Boys' American Suspenders;
A full line of Men's and Boys' French Suspenders.

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street.

my8

COAL.

W. L. MURPHY. THOS. S. BOTTOMLEY.

W. L. MURPHY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

BEST QUALITY OF COAL,

59½ Third St., near Main.

Orders by wagon or railroad promptly filled. ap27dim

COAL! COAL!

WE have a large stock of the Best Pittsburg Coal; also, the celebrated Hunnewell Cannel Coal on hand, and the tow-boat Fred. Wilson is coming with 100,000 bushels of the O'Neil Coal, which will make ours one of the largest and best stocks in the city, and for sale at the lowest market price. And we would say to our customers that we think this as good time to buy as will be this season.

my1 dim KENNEDY & IRWIN, 104 Third st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.

Have removed from No. 3 Main st., to

No. 11 Second Street,

Between Main and the river. ap27 dim

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

ORIGINAL AND ONLY

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

ROGERS CARRIAGES,

1009 and 1011 Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

LIGHT WAGONS AND PHAETONS

FOR THE

ROAD AND PARK

A SPECIALTY.

New and Elegant Styles of Carriages Constantly Produced.

ap30 dlaw3m

NOTICE.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 10, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Louisville Bridge Company has not yet been able to remove the cribs which were placed in the Indiana channel for the purpose of erecting the bridge over the Ohio River.

Soundings taken December 10, at 2 P. M., when the water-marks in the canal showed 9 feet 10 inches, give the following results:

The first crib next to the pier on the south side of the channel was 6 feet under water. This crib is 55½ feet from the pier.

From this crib to the second there is a clear channel of 100 feet. Over the second crib there was 8 feet of water.

The third crib on Rubble's Rock, 42½ feet from the second and 22 feet to the north of the middle of the channel span, was 5½ feet under water.

The fourth crib, 42½ feet from the third, was 6 feet under water.

The fifth crib, 42½ feet from the fourth and 55 feet from the pier on the north side of the channel, was 4 feet under water.

The cribs are 14 feet wide. These obstructions will be removed as soon as practicable, and notice given thereof.

All obstructions have been removed from the middle channel.

The clear space under the bridge, above low-water mark, is 90 feet in the middle chute and 96½ feet in the Indiana chute.

W. B. HAMILTON,

fe15 dtf President Louisville Bridge Co.

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth St.

Corsets, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars and Cuffs, Chemisettes, Muslin and Lace Ruffles, Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 per Pair.

Also, to close out, a lot of Tidies and Muslin Curtains at cost price. ap26 dif

Henry Wemhoff,

UPHOLSTERER!

Warehouse & Factory

No. 29 East Main St., Four Doors Above the Galt House.

Salesrooms

No. 60 West Main st., bet. Second & Third,

Louisville, Ky.

Cocoa and Canton Mattings Cheaper than New York Prices.

All kinds of Curtain Goods and Window Shades on hand.

A large quantity of Moss always on hand and for sale at Wholesale or Retail.

apl d3m

W. L. CLAY & CO.,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Granite Block, Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

WE are receiving large lots of corn and country produce. We solicit consignments.

mh15 d6m W. L. C. & CO.

CHOICE SOUR-MASH COPPER-DISTILLED WHISKIES.

WE have in store and in bond a large stock of sour mash whiskies made by the best distillers in Ky.:
20 bbls. made by J. Kelly, Wash. co., Ky., 1866;
16 bbls. Smith & Alexander, Harrison co., 1866;
20 bbls. G. & C. Shindler, Wash. co., Ky., 1867;
20 bbls. Beall & Grigsby, Wash. co., Ky., 1867;
20 bbls. R. McKenna, Nelson county, Ky., 1868;
15 bbls. Hugh & Buckler, Bourbon co., Ky., 1868;
[illegible] bbls. G. H. Deaver, Taylor co., Ky., 1868;
[illegible] bbls. Mellwood Distillery, Nelson co., 1869;
[illegible] bbls. W. F. Bond, Anderson co., Ky., 1869;
[illegible] bbls. J. W. Lillard, Woodford co., 1869-70;
300 bbls. G. H. Deaver, Taylor co., Ky., 1870;
300 bbls. T. W. Samuels & Co., Nelson co., 1870;

To which we invite the attention of dealers and all in want of old-style sour-mash whiskies.

THOMPSON & CO.,

"Old Blue House," 22 Fourth Street,

my13 deod&wly Louisville, Ky.

Ladies' Silk Sacques;
Immense stock of Lace Mantles, black and white;
Latest styles of Suits in Linen, Piques, Lawn and Silk;
Black Silks sold very low.

M. ARON,

CLOAK STORE,

112 Market st., south side, bet. 3d and 4th.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

I now offer my entire stock of Lace Mantles, Lace Sacques and Silk Sacques at cost price. I call particular attention to my Thread Lace Points and Capes. Call and see at

MRS. E. SPIEGELBERG'S,

my6 Fr&Su&Wlm-1stp 100 FOURTH ST.

WALKER'S PURE HOLLAND SCHNAPPS AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE is warranted pure and of the best possible quality, and is the best Diuretic known. W. H. WALKER & CO., General Wholesale Agents,

fe17 23 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

AUGUST ELECTION.

IN answer to the inquiries of friends, I desire to state that should I be honored with the nomination by the Democratic convention (and in no other event), I will be a candidate for the office of Judge of the City Court of Louisville, at the next August election. my8 dtc J. R. DUPUY.

For Jailer.

We are authorized to announce M. W. FERGUSON as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. my12 dtc

We are authorized to announce JACOB S. AUGUSTUS as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. my11 dtc*

HENRY HUSTETTER is a candidate for Jailer. my5 dtc*

WM. J. ROBARDS

Is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county. a28 dtc

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN JARVIS as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the August election, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. ap26 dtc

E. A. PEARSON

Is a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. ap24 dtc

JO. H. BUNCE

Is a candidate for Jailer, subject to decision of the Democratic Convention. ap24 dtc

JOHN SWINDLER is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. ap13 dim

We are authorized to announce ANDY J. MUSSELMAN as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the nomination of a convention should one be held. ap8 dif

For Jailer, August election, 1870,

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

apl dtc

Capt. D. S. MARTIN is hereby announced as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county. Election in August, 1870. mh27 dtc

JEFF WILLIAMS is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. mh30 dim*

For County Assessor.

JOS. F. NEWKIRK is a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention. my10 dtc

JAMES B HARRIS is a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the convention. my8 dtc

P. L. BLAND is a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the Democratic Convention. my1dtc*

T. W. MOORE is a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the Democratic convention. ap27 dtc

B. S. GAAR is a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the action of the convention. ap26 dtc

We are authorized to announce WM. H. SHIVELY as a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. ap15 dim

Esquire JOHN HARRISON is a candidate for re-election as Assessor of Jefferson county, before the Democratic Convention. ap14 dim*

For Coroner.

G. SCOTT JONES is a candidate for Coroner, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention. my8 dtc*

CONRAD J. WEBER is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson County, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention. ap30 dtc

We are authorized to announce J. F. KELLAR as a candidate for Coroner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. ap27 dtc*

We are authorized to announce M. RAGAN, Undertaker, as a candidate for Coroner, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention. ap27 dtc

DR. W. B. BLAND

Is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention. ap26 dtc

Dr. J. B. EDELEN is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson County, subject to the Democratic convention. ap26 dtc*

Dr. H. A. SHADBURN is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. ap15 dim*

For County Court Clerk.

GEO. ANDERSON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the ensuing August election. my7 dtc

ERNEST TROLL is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, subject to the nomination of the Republican convention should one be held. my3 dtc

C. B. SHEPHERD is a candidate for Clerk of County Court. ap3 dtc

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. ap2 dtc

THOMAS S. MASSEY will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention, for the nomination of Clerk of the Court of Jefferson county. ap12 dtd

We are authorized to announce JAMES GUTHRIE as a candidate for County Court Clerk at the August election. mh22 dtc

Col. H. H. THOMPSON is a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Jefferson County at the next August election. mh5 dtc

Col. WILL. L. CLARKE is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the coming August election, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. mh10 dtc

JOHN THATCHER is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the ensuing August election. fe19 dtc

For County Attorney.

RICHARD A. JONES is a candidate for County Attorney; convention candidate. my7 dtc

Capt. N. A. HUMBER is a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of a Democratic convention. ap7 dtc

JAS. T. BRAMLETTE is a candidate for County Attorney of Jefferson county. ap4 dtc

FRANK MAGUIRE is a candidate for the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of a Democratic convention. ap4 dtc*

W. R. ABBOTT is a candidate for County Attorney for Jefferson County, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention, should one be held. mh30 dim*

We are authorized to announce J. J. ALLNUTT as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention should one be held. mh29 dtc

We are authorized to announce ALBERT S. WILLIS a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. mh30 dtc

Editors Courier-Journal:

Announce me a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney for Jefferson county, subject to the action of a Democratic convention if one be held. mh17 dte J. G. WILSON.

We are authorized to announce Col. CLARENCE J. PRENTICE as a candidate for County Attorney Election in August next. mh4 dtc

For Clerk of City Court.

WILL. HORAN is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court, subject to the action of a Democratic convention or primary election. ap21 dtc

J. LOUIS BRADY is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the City Court, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. ap15 dtc

G. C. SHADBURNE is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court. ap15 dtc

JAS. P. CHAMBERS is a candidate for City Court Clerk at the August election, 1870. ap13 dtc

Please announce WM. ARCHEY COCKE as a Democratic candidate for Clerk of City Court. ap12 dtc

JOHN C. LORAN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Louisville City Court, subject to the Democratic Convention. mh26 dtc

We are authorized to announce PHIL. TOMPPERT, Jr., as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the City Court. mh23 dtc

For Judge of the City Court.

J. HOP. PRICE is a candidate for Judge of the City Court, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention. my5 dtc*

CAPT. WM. J. HEADY is a candidate for Judge of the City Court subject to the action of the Democratic convention. my3 dtc

J. DeWITT DUNCAN is a candidate for Judge of the City Court, subject to Democratic convention. my1 dtc

ROB'T W. HAYS is a candidate for Judge of the City Court, subject to the action of the convention. ap26 dtc

JOSEPH CLEMENT is a candidate for Judge of the City Court, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention. ap23 dtc*

Hon. JOSEPH B. READ is a candidate for Judge of the City Court, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. ap27 dtc

Messrs. Editors of Courier-Journal:

You will please announce my name as a candidate for the office of Judge of the City Court of Louisville, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. ap26 dtc* JAMES P. HARBESON.

For City Marshal.

W. S. ROBERTS

IS A CANDIDATE FOR

Marshal of the Louisville City Court,

Subject to the decision of the

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

my5 dtc

We are authorized to announce ALEX. GILMORE as a candidate for City Marshal at the ensuing August election, subject to the Democratic convention. ap26 dtc*

PAT. DILLON is a candidate for Marshal of the City Court, subject to the action of a Democratic convention or primary election.

For Sheriff.

W. H. ABLE is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the Democratic convention. my3 dtc

J. B. PARKS is a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. ap30 dtc

BARRY N. GOOSE is a candidate for Sheriff at the August election, 1870. ap27 dtc

THOMAS SHANKS is a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. ap15 dtc

JOHN M. MARTIN, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election, subject to the decision of the convention. ap5 dtc

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court.

M. LIEBER is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court at the ensuing election, subject to the nominating convention. ap4 dtc

F. HAGAN is a candidate for re-election as Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court. mh29 dtc

GEN. W. L. JACKSON is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court.

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

We are authorized to announce W. B. HOKE, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Jefferson County Court. ap9 dtc

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1867.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail $12 00
One month 1 00
Single copies ..... 5 cts
One month ..... 75 cts

To city subscribers, per week, 15 cents, payable to the carrier at the end of each week. Copies delivered to News Agents, 3 cents each.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail $2 00
One year, delivered in the city 2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL is published every morning, Sunday excepted, at $12 a year, delivered in city proper, or $1 00 a month for any part of a month. Subscribers will receive the current issue of a week for a month, seven times a week, or 25 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

One copy, one year, postage included $2 00
Single copy, six months 1 00
Five copies, one year, postage included 8 00
Ten copies, one year, postage included 15 00
Twenty copies, one year, postage included 30 00

As extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of fifteen or twenty, and an additional copy for every club of twenty-five subscribers. Any person sending a club of twenty-five or more will be entitled to a copy of the WEEKLY for 12 months, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Remittances may be sent in registered letters at our risk, and when these are not obtainable by bank or express drafts, or by money orders. Postmasters are requested to register letters containing money when desired. Address

BARLOW, DORSEY, HUNT, KNOTT & CO., Publishers,
Courier-Journal Office, Louisville, Ky.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT, GRATIS, ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

First and Fourth Pages—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

Second and Third Pages—$1 per square for each insertion. Ten lines solid agate constitute a square. One square, one month, $20; one square, two months, $35; one square, three months, $50; one square, six months, $90; one square, one year, $150.

For Sale, "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Auctions, Amusements, Lectures, Religious and Special Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 75 cents.

City Items, 40 cents per line. "City Items" 20 cents per line, "Local Notices" 10 cents per line, "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. Medical "Advertorials" and "Letters" solicited. Business notices of any kind inserted.

Cuts and steel type advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 25 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 10 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills one or first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisements rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the value of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news articles sent will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondents.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

There are just a dozen candidates for Mayor of Covington.

Three mad dogs have been killed in Covington within a week.

The tobacco men of Paducah are arranging for a tobacco fair on June 29th and 30th.

Reed, charged with killing Rob Richardson, in Clarke county, several years ago, has been acquitted.

Bishop Cummins administered confirmation to thirty-five persons in Grace Church, Paducah, Sunday.

Judge Turner, of Henderson, has withdrawn from the race for Appellate Judge in that district. His appeals for harmony.

The workmen on the new fire-proof offices at Frankfort, not having been paid off for some time, are now on a strike for wages.

Hon. John Young Brown has written a letter positively refusing to run for Congress in the Second district. Had he consented to offer, there would have been no opposition.

The assessable property of Harrison county is $6,668,170, which is less than last year. The negroes own $35,000, and there are 480 voters of this class of the 582 in the county over 18 years.

In a slander suit in Owen county, Hunter vs. Ball for $10,000 damages, the verdict was for the defendant. Humphrey Marshall and A. F. Grover for the defense and Judge Scott and Col. Craddock for the plaintiff.

The McCracken County Convention at Paducah indorsed Judge Crossland for Congress and Hon. Wm. Lindsey as first choice for Appellate Judge and Caswell Bennett as second. County officers were nominated.

The engineering corps of the Owensboro and Russellville railroad, that have been prosecuting the survey of the routes between Livermore and the Tennessee line, have concluded their labors, and will shortly report.

Jos. M. Owens, indicted for forgery in signing his father's name on the back of a check for $6,870, in payment for cattle, was acquitted at the last term of the Clark County Court. Gen. Breckinridge was one of his attorneys.

A brother of the desperadoes, the Shys, who were hung last week at Glasgow, threatened to kill some of the laborers on the Glasgow railroad, and they left, fearing danger from the hand of outlaws leagued with the Shy aforesaid.

At an election for Town Trustees of Madisonville the negroes fought nobly and voted the Radical ticket in a solid body; but the respectable whites elected their own people, notwithstanding there was a considerable number of whites who went partners with the negroes.

The following is the amount of spirits produced by the distillers of Daviess county for the month ending April 30. We omit fractions of gallons: Ed. Berry 6,596 gals.; W. L. Berry 3,591, Bailey & Taylor 6,703, Thos. J. Monarch 7,606, Martin V. Monarch 10,612, D. Monarch & Brother 9,253, John Banning 6,204, and A. S. Whastead 1,896—making a total of 52,729 gallons, or 1,318½ barrels, upon which a total Government tax was paid of thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-two dollars.

The Russellville Herald says: "The Logan Circuit Court is still in session, and a large number of cases have been disposed of. Nim Forehand, charged with shooting Oliver Smith, was last week indicted by the grand jury, tried and sentenced to three years' confinement in the penitentiary. Wm. Matthews, charged with killing Ned Sloss, was brought out for trial one day last week, but his case was laid over until the next term of the court. The court allowed him the privilege of giving bond in $2,500 for his appearance, but being unable to obtain security on the bond, he remains in jail."

William Matthews, a journeyman in the employ of James Feency, boot and shoemaker of Owensboro, was instantly killed by a kick from a horse in the livery stable of Frey & Campbell, on Monday evening last, about 6 o'clock. Mr. Matthews was under the influence of liquor at the time, and in passing through the stable staggered into a stall where there was a horse standing, and from which he received the fatal injuries—receiving a kick upon the neck which is supposed to have dislocated it, and another upon the breast. When picked up life was extinct. He leaves a wife and two children in destitute circumstances.

The will of the late William L. Ward was admitted to probate at a special term of the County Court at Covington, held on the 2d of May. The value of the estate devised is about $60,000. Deceased bequeaths to his wife his residence in that city, and $5,000 in money during her life, with the remainder to his children at her death; he also devises to her his carriage, horses, household and kitchen furniture; to his son Wm. B. Ward, the proprietorship of Ward's Eureka Tonic and Ward's Rheumatic Liniment, and all other property not above disposed of to his children Fannie Y. and William B. Ward. The widow of the deceased subsequently filed a renunciation of the will and claims her dower and distributable share of the estate.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Arkansas is infested with mail robbers.

Mrs. Waldrup, of Henry county, Ga., is 107 years of age.

A severe type of measles is prevailing in Goodman, Miss.

Gen. R. E. Lee will attend the Episcopal Convention in Wheeling on the 25th.

The Richmond Light Infantry Blues celebrated its 77th anniversary on Tuesday.

Union county, S. C., has only had one marriage in three months. The name should be changed.

Koopmanschapp is expected in Galveston about the 15th to arrange for supplying Texas with Chinese laborers.

The magnolia, locust, china and orange trees in Mobile are snowy with blossoms, and redolent with their odors.

Captain Wm. Childs, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at his residence, in Norfolk, Va., on Friday last, aged 74 years.

Mr. Jacob Early, the father of Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, died recently in Lexington, Mo., aged 87 years.

A Memphis bull-dog took about a pound of flesh out of a darky who was idling about the premises the dog was watching.

The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church in Alabama commenced its annual session in Montgomery on Wednesday.

The heaviest dealer in dry goods in Collin county, Texas, is Colonel L. W. Ogilsby, of Plano, who given in his sales for the year 1869 at $340,260.

Mr. Hamill, one of the editors of the Locomotive, of Opelika, Ala., was, after a trial of three days, for the killing of Dr. Sumerford, triumphantly acquitted.

Col. J. G. Rosch, Republican representative in the Tennessee Legislature for Carroll, Gibson, Henry and Madison, died at his home recently, of consumption.

Gen. Pickett, the distinguished Confederate officer who led the forlorn hope at Gettysburg, is in Richmond. The report that he had gone to Egypt had no foundation in fact.

The Griffin (Ga.) Star says the wheat prospect is better than it has been for the past ten years, and the main reason is that the land was prepared and better manured than ever before.

Wm. L. Brooks, who shot Captain Ragle at Clinton, Tenn., last week, has been held for trial in the Circuit Court for murder in the first degree, and sent to Knoxville for safe keeping.

Mr. Maynard writes to a gentleman in Athens, Tenn., that he will be a candidate for re-election to Congress, and that he doesn't intend to be switched off by Mr. Fletcher or any other man.

Some infamous scoundrel went to the residence of Mr. Christian Beeher on Monday night last, during the Mai fest, and cut a valuable painting of Von Humboldt out of its frame and burned it.

A Canadian, named Riley, a carpenter by trade, died on Thursday evening last, in West Point, Miss., while sitting on the piazza of his boarding-house. He was under medical treatment for rheumatism.

The office of the Ordinary of Chatham county, Ga. (Savannah), was taken forcible possession of by the military on Friday last during Mr. Wetmore's absence in Washington, and Mr. A. W. Stone installed.

The Charleston News says that if all fort Sumter excursionists take away as relics as much of the fort as a party of eight Northerners did the other day, the Government will be saved the trouble of leveling the walls.

Two immense tarantulas were suspended unconsciously into Memphis the other day in bunches of bananas, but were fortunately killed before any damage was done. The tarantula is more poisonous than the rattlesnake.

About two weeks ago a party of about seventy or eighty Indians charged a company of United States soldiers near Pilotsville, Stevens county, Texas. Eight Indians were killed by the first volley. The soldiers suffered no loss in killed, or wounded.

Hempstead county, Arkansas, has the champion live pig. It has six pounds of bone, sinews and two hams, and is lively as a cricket. It walks on four legs, the two extra ones projecting from underneath its hinder parts, and standing up in a contrary direction from the others.

Four policemen undertook to arrest a desperate negro in Chattanooga on Saturday last, who had been making free with a car load of bacon. Two policemen were stationed in the rear and two in front. The darky came out and shot one of the officers fatally in the bowels, knocked the other senseless, and escaped.

A Florida paper, in giving advice to the colored people, says: "Whenever a politician begins to rant about what you and he have suffered in the olden time, just mark him: he is after the 'loaves and fishes' and wants to find an office or some other appointment that will feed him a little better than preaching for your souls."

A private letter from a planter in Mississippi says, in reference to the Swedes, "that they have proved themselves good and reliable workers; they are industrious and good tempered." If treated properly and comfortably housed, no quarrel can be picked against them. If they are not treated well, they are very apt to object to it, like all other respectable people.

Four white men in Hood county, Texas, about two weeks ago, attacked nine Indians, who were driving off some horses. The Indians were routed and one killed. One white man (Fayette Latham) was badly wounded, but no whites were killed. The fight took place twelve miles northwest of the village of Stephenville, in Erath county. Twenty-five horses were recovered.

The Central Executive Committee of the H. W. Allen Monumental Association of New Orleans has issued an address to the public. The object of the association, as every one knows, is to raise funds to erect a monument over the ashes of that gallant chieftain, whose noble soul knew no higher aspiration than the good of his people, over the crumbling dust of the cause whose honor he unsullied, and whose knightly courage was displayed upon many a well-fought field.

The effects of Lawless and Fisher, the two Texas desperadoes recently killed by citizens of Coryell county, are advertised to be sold by the Sheriff, if not claimed within thirty days. The following is the inventory, as taken by a committee of citizens: 2 horses, 1 bridle, 1 stake rope, 2 saddles, 2 six shooters (Remington), 2 pairs spurs, 1 watch (broken), $10 (which was by consent of party present appropriated to the burial expenses), 1 gold and silver finger-ring, and 3 gray blankets.

Macon, Georgia, is to have a grand cotton factory. A company, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, has been formed, all of which, with the exception of seventy-five thousand dollars, reserved for the city of Macon, has been taken in New York. The City Council of Macon has donated to the company the unfinished armory buildings erected by the Confederate Government during the war. It is proposed to put five thousand spindles in operation. It will be a great thing for Macon.

Printers and small speculators from the North are unpublished newspapers in Mississippi for the express purpose of getting all the legal advertising, under legislative coercion, a movement is on foot among the old newspaper publishers of the State to counteract in some degree the effect which the anticipated law is designed to have. The game is to compel the resident community to become subscribers to the Radical journals established by these adventurers, in order to have access to the legal advertising—thus taking an unfair advantage of their necessities to obtain support for these partisan sheets. The movement proposed for the printing of this legal matter is for the old-established papers to publish free of charge all legal notices that are necessary to be published in their respective districts.

It is likely that Congress will hereafter vote by machinery, the motive power of which is lightning. It is supposed that the machine is the invention of the man who first suggested to Boston the feasibility of worshiping the Almighty by steam, a plan which has been successfully carried out in that city. The Senate Committee on Rules have examined the electric voting apparatus, though, we believe, they have not yet made a report. If the contrivance should be adopted, each Senator will have before him on his desk two knobs, one marked aye, the other nay. Whichever he presses at the word "vote" will be marked by punching a hole on the roll at the Clerk's desk, on one side or the other of his name, and the number of ayes and nays will be indicated on dials, visible from every seat. The Boston Traveller thinks that the use of such an apparatus will embarrass those who always follow the lead of some experienced friend higher up on the list when they vote, but they will no doubt contrive some way to avoid such embarrassment.

Of a conundrum we have several times referred to in these columns, the Boston Post offers this very rational solution: "We presume the objections to pensioning Mrs. Lincoln are that neither as the wife of the President, nor as his widow, was her conduct such as to command the admiration or gratitude of the people. While in the White House she was garrulous about army movements and other national affairs to the public injury—her nearest relatives were among the Confederates—she was meddlesome in appointments and in influencing the bestowal of contracts—was the recipient of valuable presents from those who sought official favor, and passed her last days at Washington in securing effects from her residence to an extent that provoked public complaint, and afterwards offered for sale, under the assumed name of Mrs. Clark, the tawdry finery which excited her admiration and won her good-will while her husband lived. Lastly, she has now a far larger income than she ever enjoyed before she went to Washington, and as large as is necessary for her to fill any social position she is qualified to occupy."

Death of J. R. Johnson.

Another well-known and popular journalist is gone. Capt. J. H. Johnson died at noon yesterday in Lexington, at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. McMillan. Although this announcement has been expected daily for months it will be received with wide-spread sorrow. He was highly esteemed for his personal worth by a large circle of acquaintances, including most of the leading men of all parties in the State, and a much larger circle of readers will miss the piquant sallies with which, in times gone by, he was wont to spice the current topics of the day.

Jasper Hazen Johnson was born at Plymouth, Windsor county, Vt., on the 18th day of May, 1831. He studied law at Rutland in the office of Senator Foote, and, coming to Kentucky in 1851, practiced his profession, first at Paducah as the partner of T. G. C. Davis, Esq., and subsequently at Hopkinsville as the partner of Hon. John W. Crockett. His aversion to speech-making, coupled with the very favorable reception of his occasional contributions to newspaper literature, caused him to abandon the law in 1855. Plunging into the Know-Nothing contest of that year, he became a writer on the staff of the Louisville Daily Times. A few months sufficed to make him an enviable reputation, for he filled the columns of his paper with pungent leaders and paragraphs that went crackling through the canvass like fire-works, raising many a blister, perhaps, but teaching the cowed minority, for the first time, that Prentice was not the sole master of such weapons, and that the scourge and the laugh were not altogether with the other side.

From 1855 to 1860 he was connected alternately with the Frankfort Yeoman, the Lexington Statesman, the Cynthiana Age, and the Louisville Courier. Whatever paper he wrote for was more often quoted than any other Democratic journal in the State; but his employment at Cynthiana was a personal triumph of no ordinary character. It resulted in the defeat of the dominant Know-Nothing party of Harrison county, and the elated Democrats presented him as a testimonial the finest gold chronometer they could procure from New York. At the outbreak of the war he conducted the Frankfort Commonwealth in the interest of the "Union Democratic party," but having been married in 1858 while he was clerk of the Kentucky Senate, and being commissioned a second lieutenant in the 12th Kentucky (Union) regiment in 1862, he was not again connected with the press during the lifetime of his wife. He was promoted for gallantry in March, 1862, and served honorably during the remainder of the war as commissary with the rank of captain.

His wife was a descendant of one of the best families in Kentucky, being the daughter of Dr. McMillan, of Lexington and the great-granddaughter-sister of the celebrated pioneer Gen. Logan. Her best eulogy is found in the fact that her influence over him was sufficient to convert a rather wild and careless wag, who had long been a social favorite of the gay and the idle, into a devoted and provident husband. We can measure the strength of his attachment to her and to his two little daughters by the effect which their death had upon him. First his babes, the angels of whose faces had been their mother's breathed their last in her arms—the death of Mrs. Johnson in 1866 completed the utter overthrow of his domestic altar, and the ruin fell with crushing force upon a heart as affectionate as a woman's. He found no more rest or contentment in this world. Though he sought, by the renewal of old associations and labors as an editor, to recover the lost relish for life, and wrote a great deal of humorous matter, including his Yuba Dam letters, for the Courier during the two years following, he succeeded only in disguising that loneliness of heart which he hoped to beguile, and the rooted sorrow which peeped evermore upon his spirits found a truer utterance in several little lyrics like the following:

SHADOWS.

Across the way are two windows bright,
With curtains white as snow,
And glow the folds of ponderous white
The dancing flames, with ruddy light,
Fantastic shadows throw;
Shadows that come and go.

But the shadow that oftenest lingers there
As the midnight hour draws near,
Has the graceful form of a lady fair
With tapering waist and curling hair,
Bending, with listening ear,
A well-known step to hear.

And as the night wears on space,
Comes another shadow tall,
With hasty step and manly grace,
Stooping to meets an upturned face—
Clasping that waist so small,
Blended, the shadows fall.

A moment thus, by the ghostly light,
In the blended shade o'erthrown,
Then darkness shades those windows bright
In curtains of the gloomy night,
And I am left alone—
No shadow to own.

After the consolidation of the Courier and Journal, in 1868, his declining health unfitted him for steady work, though he was connected for a time with the Indianapolis Mirror, and wrote occasionally for Eastern periodicals. At the beginning of the present year he was so prostrated by consumption that he permitted his relatives to remove him to their home in Lexington, where everything that love could suggest or skill accomplish was done to comfort his last hours on "the dusty road to death." Here he lingered for months, feeble, suffering, but bearing his pain with gentle firmness, waiting to depart with the calmness of a faith that prepared him to regard every dispensation of his Creator as a mercy, and to look with cheerful hope toward the bright portals of Eternity. Indeed, he welcomed "the long night's rest of death" like one who saw in the "distant Alden" the shadows of his loved ones

"Bending with listening ear
A well-known step to hear."

He is now beyond the reach of compliment or censure, and there is no etiquette to forbid our painting him exactly as he appeared to his intimate co-laborers. As a brilliant "paragraphist" and campaign editor, his work before the war proved that he was excelled by no man but Prentice, and was second to him only because less laborious and persevering in that line of effort. He was a keen satirist of social follies, loved to strip and torture a fallacy or a pretense wherever he found it, and could crystalize the logic of a controversy into *mots* that circulated with far more celerity and effect than formal arguments. But, while he enjoyed the exercise of these gifts when his feelings were enlisted in any cause, his connection with the press was desultory and rather in the spirit of an amateur than of a professional. He avoided the drudgeries of journalism and did not crave its most influential or profitable positions. In truth it was not a field for the display of his best powers, for they were such as were not called into exercise by the circumstances of the time or the accidents of his life. His genius resembled that of Congreve, and if he had been bred among the art circles of a great capital he would have written brilliant comedies instead of frittering away his fine humor on newspaper paragraphs; in other words he would have carved his marble into statues instead of breaking it into paving stones for the common highway.

But those who admired him most were those who, knowing him best, found in his disposition something better than his cultivated taste, brighter than his wit and more pleasing than his racy conversation. He ever obeyed his own convictions of right with conscientious fidelity, and, though not forward to cultivate others, his sense of courtesy was as nice as his sense of honor; the slightest touch of friendship melted his reserve and was never forgotten. Though of an old Puritan stock himself, his traits and impulses were all of the Kentucky type. His friends always found him frank and genial and ready to serve them. There was no taint of meanness even in his faults; for

"He had a heart for every fate,
And a hand open as the day
To melting charity."

Even from the shadow of the tomb the radiance of his kindly nature shone out in the playful sallies by which he sought to cheer the watchers by his death-bed. In short, he died as he had lived, a generous and honest man, a brave and true gentleman.

The Burning Forests.

The Eastern papers report that in the forests of Orange, Dutchess, Ulster and Sullivan counties, New York, "the most extensive fires ever known" have been raging for weeks. The forests of the Shawangunk range of mountains were in flames during all of last week. At one time the entire backbone of ridges for several miles seemed almost one continuous pathway of fire. Pillars and clouds of smoke hung over the district by day, and lurid seas of flame glared upon the darkness of the night, making the valleys below like some vast fiery furnace. On Thursday and Friday the scene was magnificent and appalling. From present calculations the loss will be over a million of dollars. This estimate includes immense quantities of cut wood, ties, ship-joints and several dwellings on the hillsides. One family at Briggsville had a narrow escape from a horrible holocaust. The fire gained so rapidly that almost before they were aware of it their dwelling was surrounded and but one narrow strip of open ground along the roadside left as an avenue of escape. Although the air was stifling with smoke and overpowering with heat, and at times the road itself obscured from view, they succeeded in saving themselves. One child, about four years old, was carried and nearly died from suffocation. Their hair was singed, and their garments and shoes shriveled. A large number of cattle are supposed to have been destroyed. The bones and charred remains of several have been found. The New York Herald relates that a party of four gentlemen, consisting of Mr. A. R. McDonald, S. V. Randolph, Edward Rielly and E. M. Spencer, also had a narrow escape from perishing in the conflagration. They had been out beyond Ellenville, about the brooks and mountains, trout fishing and hunting, and camped for the night on Friday on the Drowned Lands Hills. After watching the glow of the flames, which appeared still to be some considerable distance away, they went to sleep, having no apprehension of danger. After midnight Mr. Spencer was awakened by a strange crawling sensation under his person, and instantly discovered that the ground in the vicinity was perfectly alive with snakes, which had been driven there by the devouring fire. A moment's glance revealed the terrible fact that they were hemmed in by walls of fire, although at some distance, yet rapidly gaining on them. It was the work of but a moment to arouse his sleeping companions and run for life down the hillsides. The heat was scorching, and the smoke blinding and stifling. Guns, fishing rods and everything was abandoned in the flight. At one point they were obliged to dash through the blazing underbrush. Their clothes were on fire, and Mr. Rielly's long beard was cropped closely off by the scorching heat. Their feet, their hands and hands were more or less blistered, and their clothing nearly destroyed. Mr. McDonald was obliged to borrow a farmer's coat to return home in. The whole party returned Saturday evening, severely but not dangerously scorched. The fires are still smouldering and large parties of men are out endeavoring to prevent their further spreading.

Figures of Speech.

Said the Pope to Father Tom: "The figures of speache is the pillars ov the Church." And Father Tom responded: "Bedad, I dunna what we'd do widout 'em at all." This concurrent opinion has met with universal acceptation, and has been carried in its application far beyond the limits of the church. The "figures of spache" are often not only the pillars, but the foundation and entire superstructure of arguments delivered elsewhere than from the pulpit. Lord Kaimes complains that in the investigation of this subject he found much trash, and it is much to be regretted that he did not make his rules of criticism sufficiently severe to preclude the possibility of any further accumulation of trash. A good figure of speech is a good thing, but there is nothing easier than to fall back, like the jovial Father Tom, on "a genteel assortment of the best figures of rhetoric for shuitable sintiments when you come to the high-flown passidges."

Now that the port of entry question is up in Congress, we may expect to see the good old ship of State looming into view and making for some Western river harbor. Not long since, a writer saw, in the Pacific railroad, "the ship of our destiny *striding* the waves." But recently we heard a preacher, laboring under the impression that he was getting off something new, metamorphose the souls of his audience into a leaky ship sailing on the stormy sea of life, vainly seeking the haven of safety, and, though he had the traditional undaunted pilot at the helm, and though we were quite familiar with the denouement, be beat around among the breakers so long that we became as nervous as when we heard the rush of the approaching paste-board express train that wildly crosses the stage in "Under the Gaslight." The once glorious Union has been shattered into fragments, in the Websterian style, so often, that we are surprised that it still lives. In one point, however, we must admit an indication of improvement. We have no one at the helm of the nation. General Grant prefers horse talk to sailor talk, so he dropped the tiller ropes and took up the reins of Government. Gen. Butler holds a higher place in our esteem since he metaphorically exclaimed to Sun-set Cox, "Shoo, fly!" in preference to allegorically putting him on the rim of the wheel of a loaded wagon, after the manner of disposing of the light weight in the fable.

We would like some one to get out a collection of entirely new and original figures of speech, and have the work copyrighted, so that they won't be cheap. We are tired of the cheap figures, and would like the price as well as the quality increased.

The Educational Bureau.

The United States Senate has just completed a very handsome thing for a political dead-beat named Eaton. It has agreed to the House swindle, giving him, as Commissioner of the Educational Bureau, a salary of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, divided into easily consolidated parcels, thus:

Commissioner's salary	$ 3,000
Pay of three clerks	4,800
Pay of one messenger	840
Stationery	600
Books and postage	1,000
For getting up reports	3,000
Contingencies	1,260
	$14,500

This man Eaton was the Commissioner of Education in Tennessee when the school fund of that State, amounting to nearly half a million of dollars, suddenly disappeared to the last cent. Of that fund Samuel M. Arnell, one of Brownlow's fraudulent Congressmen, then a member of his Legislature, received five thousand dollars, and it is to him that Eaton is indebted for his position as Commissioner of the Educational Bureau with so handsome a salary. The Senate Committee on Appropriations recommended that the salary be cut down to five thousand five hundred dollars, but, after several hours' debate on two or three successive days, the Senate overruled the committee, and by a vote of 38 to 19 concurred with the House, thus securing the Tennessee carpet-bagger the reward of his loyalty.

This whole thing—the Educational Bureau, which is but another name for that villainous machine through which Gen. Howard did his plundering, the appointment of Eaton as the head of the concern, the giving him a salary larger than that of the Vice President—the whole thing, we say, is a shameful outrage upon the taxpayers of the country. The thing they call the Educational Bureau is intended solely to supply Radical adventurers, such as Eaton, with soft places and plenty of pay. It will cost the country millions of dollars and will not benefit it to the amount of a canceled postoffice stamp. The nation should hold Congress to a strict responsibility for the outrage.

A Walking Terror.

Mr. Samuel Hilderbrand, or Hildebrand, is a standing sensation in Missouri and in some parts of Illinois. According to a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, Hilderbrand recently made his appearance at one of the leading hotels of Hillsboro, Illinois. Beside dining on raw beef and taking his sharp vegetables without salt, Mr. Hilderbrand creates a sensation of awe by the way he arranges his clothes, which bristle outside with deadly weapons, and are believed to be lined with death in all forms. As he appeared "at one of the leading hotels," he was dressed in drab cassimere pants with stripe down the leg, gold-mixed cassimere coat, blue flannel overshirt, with a cape extending down near the elbows. This cape was trimmed with silver lace, by putting three stripes around the edge of the cape, and three stripes across the sleeve, just below the points of the shoulder. There were five beautiful stars on this cape, made of lace, and all seemed to be new. Around his waist, in a belt, were two fine ivory-handled pistols, and on the front of his saddle were two holsters. The landlord, on learning the nature of the presence, incontinently fled, and the news began to fly that "the great Missouri outlaw" was down at Dunn's. The excitement ran high, and reached fever heat when he went to a dentist to get his teeth filled. After leaving the dentist, he visited all the public institutions, such as "Campbell's," "Straube's," "Raulfink's" and "Nelson's," frequently calling on every man, who wanted to drink with Sam. Hilderbrand, to come in, but few had courage to go. Finally he ordered his horse, paid his bill and left.

☞ A short time ago the body of D. C. Miller was found floating in a creek near Evansville. A few days after the burial he appeared upon the streets of that town and offered to prove that the body found and buried was not his, whereupon he was arrested and indicted by the grand jury for obtaining funerals under false pretenses.

☞ Since the Rev. Charles B. Smythe was rejected by his congregation for mixing milk with his gin, it is understood that the other fast preachers of New York now all call for whisky straight.

☞ "Illinois," says the Chicago Times, "should have a public hangman." A public hangman! Why, it would take at least twenty to do Chicago.

☞ The Rev. Charles B. Smythe's congregation have been a long time finding out that there is no piety in punch.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Remember the sale of that desirable Broadway lot to be sold this evening. Pearson and Hedden.

☞ Wanted—Wagon mosaics for the Fair. Apply at Courier-Journal Job Office.

☞ If you want to handle money go to the sale of that Broadway lot this evening. Pearson & Hedden.

☞ Beware of logus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. That stuff has been well enough in its day, but science is progressing and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Hinkemalia's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ Walker's Rosin Bitters is not a secret medicine. The formula is known to the Faculty. It is prepared in the most scientific manner, with fresh herbs and other entirely vegetable ingredients, with sufficient pure copper-distilled Kentucky Bourbon whisky to keep it from souring in hot weather; and it has proved to be the best tonic known. To guard against imposition the trade mark has been procured. Now is the time to take it.

Broker's Office.

Money loaned on collateral security, No. 136 Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green, under United States Hotel. All business transactions strictly confidential. A. STEINAU.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ The finest building lot on Cedar Hill is offered for sale by Mr. H. A. Dumesnil. This is a rare opportunity. Don't fail to profit by it.

☞ At the great sale of building lots at auction by Isaacs & Julian, which takes place at 3 o'clock Saturday, May 18, scores of the most desirable property in the city will be sold. It lies on Fifth and Sixth streets, immediately in front of the splendid Catholic church of St. Louis Bertrand, and especially the property in the city is more desirable for building purposes than this. Let all those wishing to build and the speculators be on hand. my13 d3

☞ If you want a splendid building lot, buy the Cedar Hill lot advertised in another column, for sale by Mr. H. A. Dumesnil.

☞ James F. White & Co. offer
Japanese Silks in plaids at $1.
Japanese Silks in stripes at $1.
Japanese Silks in chene at $1.
Black Silks in glace at 90c, $1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2.
Black Silks in gros grain at $1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2.
Black silk Challi at 50c.
Black Hernani at 40c.
Iron Grenadine, 6-4, $2 25.
Trimming Satins in all colors.
Trimming Silks in all colors.
Black and white llama Lace Points.
Fans and Parasols in variety.
30 dozen ladies' mourning linen-cambric Handkerchiefs at 25c, worth 65c.
JAMES F. WHITE & CO.,
118 Market street, between Third and Fourth. my1 d12,Su,Tu,Fr

Ladies Desire what Men Admire.

And this little thing is beauty. What do we say is beautiful? A transparent complexion and a luxuriant head of hair. What will produce these? Burnett's Magnolia Balm will make the lady of thirty appear but twenty; and Lyon's Kathairon will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April grass. It prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicating dandruff, and is the finest hair dressing in the world, and at only half ordinary cost. If you want to get rid of sallowness, pimples, ring-marks, moth-patches, etc., don't forget the Magnolia Balm, ladies. my5 dcodim4weowim

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN,
mh20 d69 114 Third street.

☞ Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth street, Linens. ap13 dlf.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNE. Sillery and Extra Dry. In baskets—in cases. For sale by all wholesale grocers and fine wine dealers. Sole agents for U. S., SCHULTZE & TAILER, 35 Beaver and 39 Broad street, New York. mh21 dlawim

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTS & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Gold. Drafts negotiated and collections made at all points in Europe. Consular fees paid for passports to South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—TAYLOR—On the 12th inst., by A. T. Spalding, Baptist pastor, at the residence of Dr. H. Winnie, Capt. W. A. Edwards, of Gen. Morgan's command, and Miss Alice M. Taylor.

DIED.

BASHAM—On Thursday morning, 13th inst., at 6½ o'clock, Mrs. Eliza Basham, widow of the late Capt. Chas. Basham, in the 64th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Saturday morning, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock.

FEEBS—In Maysville, Ky., on the evening of the 9th April, Mrs. Ann Eliza, widow of Henry P. Feebs, aged 58 years.

DAVIS—In New Albany, Ind., Thursday, May 13th, Mrs. A. Davis, aged 19 years and 1 month.

HANDLOPE—On Monday, 8th of May, at 5:40 o'clock P. M., at the family residence on the old Portland Railroad, near Thompson lane, Mr. Richard F. Handlope, aged 59 years.

Funeral will take place Sunday, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence as above, and proceed to Cave Hill Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend. my11 d3,tiu,th&tu

SPECIAL NOTICES.

An Old Fallacy Exploded.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "spring medicines." Terrible doses of salts and senna, calomel and jalap, or glauber salts were given to the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the spring weather or grass. This pernicious cus om is nearly obsolete, but there are some old Bourbons of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical, than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enable the physical structure to resist the enervating effects of spring damps and summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine to prepare for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels of constipation, place the system to improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition of organization it is capable of resisting malarious influences, which would prostrate an enfeebled system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach failing or failing in its important office if this genial vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of the tonic tinctures or extracts will supply the place of the Bitters, for the simple reason that they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately, the beneficial results, which are effected simultaneously and harmoniously, by this single specific. my9 dcod3aw1

ONLY ONE

Hair Dye has been proved poisonless. Prof. Chilton, whose reputation as an analytical chemist gives his testimonials the weight of authority, announces that

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE

has been subjected to the proper tests in his laboratory, and that the results show it to be

ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS,

as well as admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. This is important, as the public has just been warned, by two leading scientific organs, against

Thirty Deadly Dyes!

now before the public.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. ap18 deod&weowim

WEAK BACK, PAINS OF THE SIDE, OF THE HIPS,

And about the Kidneys, are relieved at once by the application of one of

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

"Gainsboro, Ala., Nov. 27, 1866.

"Messrs. Thos. Allcock & Co.—During an extensive practice of ten years, I have been a frequent witness of the magical qualities of your Porous Plasters. I can certify that they are all you claim for them. ROBERT E. CAMPBELL, M. D."

Dr. Myer, of Savannah, Ga., says they are the best mechanical supporters for weak muscles ever discovered; that by their warming properties they bring power and health into the strained parts, the muscles is entirely restored; that he knows a case where Allcock's Plasters cured a gentleman of a weak strain that he (Myer) could not relieve in practice, with the happiest results. ap28 deod&weowim

DIVIDENDS.

Notice.

Louisville National Bank,
Louisville, Ky., May 4, 1870.

THE Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

THOS. H. CRAWFORD, Prest.

No More Wet Nurses

Liebe-Liebig's Soluble Food.

THE most perfect substitute for mother's milk, prepared in vacuum by J. Paul Liebe, Chemist, Dresden, Germany. Can also be strongly recommended to convalescents and persons suffering from imperfect digestion, poor blood and chlorosis. For sale by W. SPRIGG & BRO., 509 Market st., and all other druggists. my13 d3w*

Meat, Milk, and Ice Store.

D. SEXTON & CO.,

With whom is associated the well-known AN

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.
Chess.

The Brooklyn club inaugurated a very extraordinary feat at chess the other evening, which was to play a game blindfold, four players on each side, and each player to make a move in his turn without consulting with his colleagues. Three games were played and the victors enthusiastically applauded. This was one of the most remarkable and difficult efforts of the day.

II.
The Peripatetic One.

The President is getting very restive under the prospect of the session of Congress being protracted into the hot days of summer. He walks impatiently up and down the back gallery of the White House, smoking incessantly and waxing daily more uneasy. His camp life makes confinement a punishment and the dull routine of executive life a fearful bore. It is thought in Washington that, if Congress does not adjourn pretty soon, he will go off to Long Branch and leave that illustrious body to swelter as long as it chooses, while he refreshes himself with Fisk and other choice spirits.

III.
"Hang It Up."

These were the facetious words addressed by the Rev. Mr. Smythe when, as a drunken Belial blown, not with wine, but gin and milk, he winked knowingly at the gentlemanly bar-keeper and sallied forth from the wicked precincts of a bar-room in New York. And now come his congregation and vote him out of his pulpit. They couldn't abide a pastor given to going into a bar-room to imbibe gin and milk after the manner of the ungodly. The "Crowner's 'quest" that sat on Smythe were determined to grind him to powder, and have hung him up so very high that the bird of freedom will doubtless choose him for a nest instead of his mountain height.

IV.
Gibraltar for Cuba.

That wily old diplomat, Sir Henry Bulwer, has written a letter to a Spanish paper, in which he says that the more enlightened of the English are in favor of the cession of Gibraltar to Spain for a consideration. This is possibly a bid for Cuba. Philip V. once offered one of his richest American colonies in exchange for Gibraltar, and Sir Henry opens the proposition for consideration with the hope possibly that Spain may offer to get rid of her Cuban difficulties by exchanging them for a fortress she never wished to part with. Cuba must, sooner or later, fall into our hands, and the Spanish statesmen, knowing this, are not averse to getting something for it while Spain holds possession, and are therefore anxious to realize.

V.
Hail Storms.

The storm which pelted Philadelphia on Sunday has set everybody rummaging among the meteorological works. And although this Quaker affair was rather lively, it hardly equals some others. There was the one in Jackson, Louisiana, in 1834, in which houses and trees were beaten down and cattle killed outright in a few minutes. There was the one in Germany in 1798 Abbe Maury speaks of, in which some of the hail stones weighed eight pounds; then the one at Tasal, July 24th, 1832, when one of the hail stones weighed fourteen pounds. An authority named Heyne tells of a hail stone as big as an elephant that fell in India, and a Californian of a hail storm that killed everybody in a miner's camp. The glaziers of Philadelphia want a storm every day.

VI.
Waterloo Revenged.

Our English cousins are growling over the invasion of London by an army of French tradespeople, who have literally taken possession of many of the principal fashionable streets, and, having started their shops, are driving the British shopkeepers nearly distracted with their "confounded gibberish" and their low prices. There are now French shops in London for every conceivable thing. This novel turn in the affairs of trade has completely bewildered Mr. Bull, and that very irascible old gentleman does nothing but swear at the French, who shrug their shoulders and go on underselling him with the most exasperating *sang froid.* Thus, not satisfied with dictating the fashions for the world, the Parisians are revenging Waterloo by forcing the Britishers to buy everything of a fashionable nature from them.

VII.
Brass Modesty.

The last specimen of this species of cheek is the application to Congress by a company for a grant of land to enable it to lay a cable to China. Having exhausted all the money Congress has the handling of, the next thing for these land-sharks to do was to get their hands on all the property and real estate of the country. The public lands can be donated freely, without attracting attention, and this favorite branch of thieving under the sanction of Congress is progressing finely. Rogues who have failed at every other species of rascality find getting grants of land for any and everything a profitable business. All that is necessary to get millions of acres for any purpose is to bribe, dine and wine the members of Congress whose consciences require them to exact pay for their votes, and, after having secured enough votes to get the bill through, to rush it through both houses some day when there is just a quorum.

VIII.
English Opinions of Us.

Mr. Greville John Chester, B. A., an Englishman, has lately returned from a visit to America and published a volume of transatlantic sketches, not altogether complimentary. Mr. Chester says: "For horrible oaths, and for cold, calculating blasphemy, I do not believe the 'God-fearing' American people, as English authors term them, have their equals on the face of the earth. And to the Celto-Popish taste for profane oaths they add the Anglo-Puritan penchant for swindling and roguery. A 'smart' man, one of the national idols, is commonly a swindler. * * * If there be a law-defying, lawless people on the earth, I believe it to be the Americans. The whole land is stained with blood, shed in defiance of the law." This is a case that clearly calls for action on the part of our Government. Where is Mr. Motley? Will Mr. Sumner stand this? Talk about the storm raised by "Boz's" "American Notes"—Chester will create a hurricane. Of course his opinion is nothing but "British prejudice." Americans seldom swear; few of them know the meaning or value of an oath. Then, to call our "smartness" an "Anglo-Puritan *penchant* for swindling." Why, it's a matter of history that all here are equal before the law; justice is meted out to all; the rich never evade punishment when they break the laws. There is no such thing as a flaw in our public or private morals; bribery and corruption are unknown, and political and commercial dishonesty are never heard of; for are we not the greatest, wisest and best of nations? Is this not the model republic for all time? Clearly, Chester is bilious or dyspeptic and has not the gigantic intellect to grasp us as a people.

IX.
Turpentine Treason.

More troops should be sent to North Carolina at once; the rebellion has again raised its hydra head in the Tar State. There is a deluded individual down there who is trying to break up the Government; yes, he has already been sapping the foundations of the republic and robbing freemen of their liberties. The name of this miscreant is Holmes, John L., and his insult to the Government which is protecting his traitorous life and the property accumulated by the sweat of slaves, consisted in calling a negro alderman, by the name of Anthony Howe, whom he had known in the benighted days of the slave oligarchy, as Anthony, simply Anthony, without any Mister or Howe. This wicked, rebellious and contumacious conduct on the part of lawyer Holmes was so clearly an attempt to consign Anthony to slavery again and put upon him moreover a heinous and diabolical indignity, that Judge Dogberry Cantwell (ex-secession cockade wearer), who represented the power of the Government and the majesty of the law on this interesting occasion, promptly crushed this high-handed attempt at treason by fining the offending lawyer one hundred dollars for his want of reverence to one of the nation's wards in calling him "Anthony." The learned Judge having thus defined the position of the Government on this momentous question and read the sullen Holmes a lecture on the monstrous nature of his offense in daring to call a negro by his christian name, retired to the bosom of his family to partake of cold huckleberry pudding. Let no limb of the law hereafter dare to insult his country by taking the name in vain of one of its cherished black darlings.

VI.
Gibbet Gossip.

As one glances at Tyburn, says the London Athenæum, he may observe that the house No. 49, Connaught square is said to stand where the once permanent gibbet was erected. From 1191, when Fitzosborne was hanged to 1783, when John Austen closed the dance of death in a Tyburn tippet, many as eminent people died at Tyburn tree as were ever to be seen round about Piccadilly and Pall Mall. Among those eminent people of their various day might be gathered a very remarkable cartful or two. We need only cite pretty and wicked Lady Agnes Hungerford, for poisoning her husband; the poet Southwell, who, probably, was guilty of slander against Queen Elizabeth; the five out of the near threescore subscribers to the death judgment of Charles the First; Sir Charles Armstrong, a victim of the Rye house plot affair; Lord Ferrers, who would be hanged in his wedding-clothes, and Rev Dr. Dodd, that once fashionable preacher; for whom one cannot help feeling a little sympathy. People went to the hangings as to a festival. The vulgar drank and swore worse than our army in Flanders, while the "quality" made a picnic of it. The longer the whole ceremony—the addresses to the people, the leave-taking with kinsfolks and sweethearts,—the better the spectators were pleased. The finale was as lugubrious as imagination can conceive. The ropes round the victims' necks were fastened to the beams, the carts were lazily driven away from under them, and the hangman rode off without giving himself any further trouble. Then the friends, familiars, or relatives of the hanging men rushed to the suspended bodies, and began pulling them by the legs, or dealing them heavy blows in the stomach, in order to bring their sufferings to an end. The Newgate chaplain, meanwhile, took his ham and his liquor in the first friendly carriage into which he was invited; and at night the whole affair was talked over in London and the suburbs, from the "Sun in the Sands" at Greenwich, to the assembly rooms at Hampstead; from the "Grave Maurice" in the east to the "White Horse," Piccadilly, or the "Star and Garter," Pall Mall. Men, in the last century, seemed to go as naturally to Tyburn as Irish colonels to Gretna Green, and young ladies of St James's talked about the last execution with the strolling player, who was their dancing-master, or the deserter from Dunkirk, who taught them French.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Riels cribbage peg—Win-a-peg.

Miss Ann Cary, of Hamilton, Ohio, a niece of Gen. S. F. Cary, is studying law.

Schenck says he won't ask a nomination for re-election to Congress, but he won't refuse.

Roquelan, a French critic and theatrical manager, is dead. He was conspicuous in society—"the most Parisian of all Parisians."

Craig, of Associated Press memory, is a speculator. He "dropped" $50,000 in a Texas beef-packing operation.

Susan B. is sharper than a serpent's thanks if anybody puts in her lap a toothless child.—[Hartford Times.

A voice comes from Washington Territory saying, "send us wives," and a thousand husbands answer, "take ours."

The Tribune says there is no doubt Whittemore will be returned to Congress; and it also pertinently asks, "will Congress admit him?"

Beckett, Rose Massey and Eliza Wetherby, of the Lydia Thompson troupe, are starting out with a new company of blondes, for a tour of the country.

The Cuban League have appointed Gens. Burnside, Cassius M. Clay, Frank Blair and other notables an executive committee for the United States.

A Paris critic says the attempt of M'lle Patti, the other night, to play in the Huguenots was pronounced, even by her most frenzied fanatics, to be next door to a fiasco.

D'Utassey, the Frenchman who was a Colonel in the Union army and got into Sing Sing for swindling the Government, has been released.

A colored servant of Judge Advocate Joe Holt's was married the other day, and Joe gave her a superb wedding trousseau. He also extended hospitality to the bridal party, by allowing them the use of his parlors.

The Senate Military Committee refuse to restore to Mrs. Custis Lee some relics of Washington that were stolen from her during the war. The wise asses decide that she lost her title by aiding the rebellion.

Mrs. Catharine Susanna Firebaugh is the name of a respectable lady at Botetourt, Virginia, who left her husband the other day to make a short visit, stating "that maybe she wouldn't come back." And she didn't. She ran off with her husband's sister's husband, "a man of excellent character and a member of the Baptist church."

Susan Denin, one of the most accomplished and popular of our American actresses, is creating quite a sensation in the principal provincial cities of Great Britain. The London Era correspondent says her success as Claude Melnotte, in the Lady of Lyons, was "a decided success," and over Mrs. Haller, in The Stranger, the audience wept.

The Governor of the Invalides, the Marquis Alexandre Lawœstine, died at Paris. The Marquis was born in 1786, and was of German origin. He was a grandson of Mme. de Genlis. In 1805 he began his military career, and took part in almost all the campaigns of the French army. He commanded a squadron at Moscow and a regiment at Waterloo. He had been a General since 1841.

The Tribune thus disposes of one of its assailants: "Mr. Fitz Hugh Ludlow rushes into the newspapers to assail 'the Tribune free-love clique.' This is in accordance with the fitness of things. Considering the kind of people who have been gnawing at that particular file, we see how clearly Mr. Ludlow belongs to the crowd.

> "Heroic stoic, Cato the sententious,
> Who lent his lady to his friend Hortensius.'

Fitz's wife is now another man's wife.

The Princess of Monaco is not happy with her husband. She left him once, then by the advice of Napoleon went back to him at Nice, and the other day determined to quit him again. He found her in a railway carriage with her mother, about starting for Paris, and a violent scene occurred. As she would not get out, the station-master finally uncoupled the carriage, and the rest of the train went on, leaving their royal highnesses to fight out the quarrel at leisure.

An elopement has just taken place which is exciting the Treasury employes. Lewis Bremen, a printer employed in the Treasury Department, was engaged to be married to a young woman last February. The day fixed for the marriage was Monday, the 14th of that month. On the Saturday night previous the young woman married another man, whose name is Lewis. The reason for this is not given, nor does it appear that lover No. 1 made any disturbance about it just then; but Monday it appears Bremen eloped with Mrs. Lewis to parts unknown.

THE BOOK CONCERN.

Nashville's Objections to the Removal of the Publishing House—The Claims of Louisville.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The Nashville papers are unnecessarily irate upon the subject of the removal of the Publishing House of the Southern Methodist Church to Louisville. They do not discuss the subject from a business stand-point. They consider only the interests of Nashville. They forget that the present location of the Publishing House is an accident or an incident—of trifling importance compared to the present and future interests and wants of the Church, and of the people of those portions of the country where the Southern Church is of recognized influence, as also of those other portions of the country where the Southern Church is obtaining a foothold and extending its triumphs.

LOOK AT THE MAP.

To comprehend the subject fully in all of its bearings, it is well to take a glance at the "map of our country," and with it before us the puerilities of the arguments in favor of Nashville will appear in all of their local selfishness and littleness.

AS A DENOMINATIONAL QUESTION.

I have not advocated the removal of the Publishing House from Nashville upon considerations of a denominational character. If, however, reasons are to be drawn from that phase of the subject, I am confident Louisville need have nothing to fear.

FOUR YEARS' SUCCESS.

The success which has attended the business of the Publishing House during the past four years is not, I imagine, credited to Nashville by the book agent or any other man familiar with the history of the business. Certain it is Mr. Redford, in his report, does not authorize the Nashville papers to make such a statement. The fact is, the whole church rallied to the support of the business. The ministers of the church throughout its entire bounds went vigorously to work to sell the books of the House, and their efforts were successful; and the same measure of success, so far as their agency is involved, would have attended the business if the Publishing House had been located at any other interior point.

LOUISVILLE'S DONATION.

The Nashville Banner, in referring to the $50,000 Louisville proposes to give to the church, if the Publishing House is brought here, sneeringly says: "Why, $50,000 is not enough money surely to sell out the Methodist Church South, and why should Louisville wish to own it, and so cheaply?"

Some things are so small that they excite as much wonder as those freaks of creation which go to the other extreme, and for diminutiveness we give the quotation from the Banner as a rare curiosity. If it should have any effect upon the General Conference in its legislation upon the interest under consideration, then the era of bird-shot logic has certainly dawned upon the church.

NASHVILLE'S LOCATION.

The Banner claims for Nashville advantages over Louisville, because it is 175 miles nearer the South. It is not worthwhile to consider the value the General Conference will attach to this, the only fact the Banner has seen fit so far to use; but it is more than probable that, should the Conference consider this, in connection with all the facts submitted, it will have less weight than the Nashville man claims for it. And should this be the case, the Banner's argument of distance will have less effect than its statement with reference to the ruinous decline in Nashville real estate if the Publishing House is removed.

DR. REDFORD'S POSITION.

The Banner says: "We are authorized to state that Dr. Redford *does not* favor its removal, and no man has had a better opportunity than he to judge of the advantages to the church of its location at Nashville."

This assertion of the Banner, under all the circumstances, will be received by the friends of Dr. Redford with many grains of doubt. Certainly Dr. Redford has made no public declaration from which such an inference could be wrung by any degree of torture. So far as the record goes Dr. Redford stands neutral; but, if it is thought best to have his opinion upon the subject, Louisville will offer no objection. On the contrary, our people are not a little solicitous that he should speak upon the comparative advantages of Louisville and Nashville for conducting the publishing business of the church.

NASHVILLE MENDICANCY.

It is high time that Nashville should cease playing the mendicant in this matter. The General Conference has been told that to remove the Publishing House would lower the price of Nashville real estate ten or fifteen per cent., and thereby prove detrimental to Nashville real estate owners and speculators, and now the Nashville Union and American says: "If the house should be removed, it compels not only the removal of the types, presses and all other material, but it also forces either the removal of the scores of employes, men, women and children in the establishment, or the abandonment of them. Many of them, under the impression that the house was a permanent fixture here, had settled for life. They have married and have families; have bought property, and have, as they thought, established themselves. If they stay here, they are thrown out of employment and must seek a new livelihood. If they follow the house they must sever cherished ties and risk a sacrifice of property."

THOSE EMPLOYES.

The Banner's "Christian view" of the subject is easily disposed of. Those employes of the Publishing House can come to Louisville; they can sell their Nashville property and reinvest in Louisville, where there is not the slightest danger of a decline in real estate. Here they will enjoy all desirable church and educational facilities, and establish themselves; as to "severing cherished ties," that is always mournful, but, nevertheless, is of frequent occurrence. Still, it should be remembered, they are only 175 miles from Nashville, and extreme sorrow and grief can be assuaged by a trip now and then to their old home, down in Tennessee. This being the case, I am confident that the true Christian view of the subject will reconcile the employes of the Publishing House to the removal, and that they will be delighted and greatly benefited by the change.

THE DESIGN OF THE NASHVILLE EDITORS.

It is manifestly greatly beneath the dignity of the subject to indulge in objections to the removal of the Publishing House such as the Nashville editors have seen proper to urge. The design of these gentlemen evidently is to create false issues, and thereby divert the attention of the Conference from the important facts demanding careful and patient consideration.

PUBLISHING FACILITIES TO BE CONSIDERED.

First, Will the General Conference consider the facilities for obtaining skilled labor? If so, what are the facts? Louisville has a population of 150,000, Nashville 30,000. Is it not fair to presume that Louisville can furnish five times the labor of Nashville? and with abundance, does not cheapness follow as the result of the law in such cases? We submit the proposition to the General Conference.

LOUISVILLE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

Louisville now has one of the most successful publishing houses west of the Alleghany mountains. As a consequence skilled labor in all departments of book-making is concentrating here, and can be obtained more readily than in a town where no such enterprises are conducted. The great success of the house of John P. Morton & Co. is an assurance that Louisville is a desirable locality for conducting the publishing business of the Southern Methodist Church.

TYPE-SETTING.

In the item of type-setting, or composition, Louisville has very decided advantages over Nashville, and work is done for less money, and the supply of skilled labor in this department is vastly in excess of what it is or can be in Nashville.

BOOK-MAKING MATERIAL.

The supply of book-making material is greater in Louisville than in Nashville, and Louisville, independent of the product of her own manufactories, is nearer other points from which supplies are obtained, and hence her advantages are necessarily superior to a locality which, like Nashville, is compelled to import every item of material entering into the manufacture of books.

MONEY.

In considering the moneyed facilities of Louisville and Nashville the Union and American says: "As to the moneyed facilities of Louisville, we repeat our doubt about Louisville having superior advantages in this respect to Nashville, the commercial requirements of the two cities being taken into consideration." This paragraph is conclusive. The moneyed facilities of Louisville are about *ten times* greater than those of Nashville, and this is about the difference in their commercial requirements.

The General Conference of the Southern Methodist Church undoubtedly desire to extend their publishing business and the business of the Publishing House. This being taken for granted, it will do well to consider this moneyed phase of the subject carefully, and the closer the scrutiny the better will it be for the interests of the church.

TRANSPORTATION.

In considering the question of transportation, the Conference will doubtless look beyond the present. If it does not, but contents itself with the present status of facilities for sending forward the productions of its Publishing House from where it is now located or may hereafter be located, it will not exhibit that sagacity which has always characterized the deliberations of the Methodist clergy. If, however, only present facilities are to be considered, Louisville has nothing to fear from a comparison with any commercial center within the bounds of the church. She has a line of railroad which connects with the entire Southern system of railroads. Upon this subject it is unnecessary to enlarge. A glance at any of the railroad maps is worth a volume of words. But there are lines of road contemplated, and others in progress, which the Conference should consider. The Louisville and Chattanooga railroad is simply a question of time. The Knoxville branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad is destined to be completed at no distant day. While I write delegates from sections along the line are consulting with our business men with reference to the direct line to Richmond and Norfolk, Va. I have no disposition to indulge in rhetoric, but those who are in any degree in sympathy with the spirit which is making this an age of wonderful achievements will not doubt that Louisville is destined to become the converging point of the numerous lines of railways which are now spreading over the Western country. In this there is manifest destiny, and unprejudiced minds recognize the fact.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

By the river Louisville's facilities for transportation are equal to any city on the Western waters, and must forever continue undiminished, and the General Conference need only have their attention drawn to the fact to enable its members to vote understandingly upon a question involving the consideration of transportation.

THE EXPANSION OF THE BUSINESS AND NEW TERRITORY.

The "Union and American," in strict keeping with the obtuseness it has exhibited from the first, and the spirit of unadulterated demagogism, says:

"If the object of the Publishing House is to supply the Church North, then 'Progress' may plead for its removal to Louisville. But would it not be better in that event to carry it on to Cincinnati, Chicago, or New York?"

The Southern Methodist Publishing House, whether at Nashville or Louisville, will sell books and send its papers and periodicals all over this broad land, and to all who will pay for them, and it will labor to extend the area of its business. The great Northwest is missionary ground for the Church; in that direction it is setting up its banners and extending its conquests. The Church has a right to the great Northern highways of travel and trade, and the whole South will feel a thrill of pride and exultation in knowing that its literature is finding readers in the cities, towns and farmhouses of the Northwest and far West, and the time may come when the Church will recognize the propriety of having publishing houses at all points convenient to supply the friends of the Church in this Western and Northwestern empire.

THE TRADE OF LOUISVILLE.

It is worthy of remark that the Western and Northwestern sections, as well as the South and Southwest, buy largely in Louisville, and is there any good reason why merchants coming here to purchase their dry goods, boots, shoes, groceries, and the thousand other commodities which go into daily consumption in all parts of the country, should not purchase their books and stationery here also? There is no reason why they should not. The fact is they do purchase such articles here, and thousands of them will purchase of the Southern Methodist Publishing House if it is located here.

LOUISVILLE AS A MANUFACTURING POINT.

As a manufacturing point, Louisville has gained a large degree of prominence. The capital employed in various manufacturing enterprises amounts to millions, giving employment to thousands of people; and Louisville is zealously laboring to increase the facilities by which manufacturing enterprises will be increased and made more profitable. As an evidence of this, I refer to her liberal subscription to the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, which penetrates for ninety miles one of the richest coal-fields on the continent, as also her subscription for the improvement of the navigation of the Kentucky river, which will further contribute to the certainty of a regular supply of coal at reduced prices. With this fuel problem solved, and the works to which I have referred are designed to solve them, Louisville will be in possession of every needed requirement to attract capital for investment in manufacturing enterprises.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this communication, already too long, I submit that the claims of Louisville are such that the General Conference of the Southern Methodist Church will regard it as important to give them careful consideration. Local prejudices and local claims ought not to have a feather's weight in influencing its decision. If this important enterprise of the church, which ought to expand and grow as the Church becomes more numerous, powerful and influential, can be conducted more successfully at Nashville than at Louisville, by all means it should remain there, otherwise it should be relocated; and if anywhere in the bounds of the Church there is a more favorable locality than Louisville then the Publishing House should go there.

THE METHODISTS OF LOUISVILLE AND KENTUCKY ARE ITS FRIENDS.

Go where it may, or should it remain at Nashville, its friends in Louisville and Kentucky, in the future as in the past, will be found its firm and unwavering friends, ready and willing to put forth increased energy to increase its ability and extend its usefulness.

As a business enterprise, it has been considered in my communications to the Courier-Journal. If the General Conference plants it here, I am confident it will have no reason for regretting its decision.

PROGRESS.

Detroit was visited the other day by a 12-year-old boy who, at the railroad station, took a chair, unlocked his satchel, made a dinner of a piece of bread and a herring, and then brought out his pipe for a quiet smoke, and asked in regard to the inducements held out in Detroit for a boy about his size. Not finding the information to his liking, he picked up his satchel, knocked the ashes from his pipe on the heel of his old shoe, and passed out, remarking that he would go to Chicago.

The Columbus Ohio State Journal is getting to be quite an honest newspaper. When there are two paragraphs which it desires to steal from a Kentucky paper, it takes both and gives credit for one of them.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Its Beauties and Influences—The Brains of Congress—M. C.'s of the Period—Old Clerks, Young Clerks, and Lady Clerks—The Inventors, Etc., Etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Newspaper correspondents have seldom done the city of Washington justice in their letters to the public. A man of judgment cannot fail of being favorably impressed with the general structure of the place, if his eyes are not altogether blinded with prejudice. The city, when viewed from a window of that magnificent pile of stone and iron, the Capitol, presents many evidences of taste and beauty. Pennsylvania avenue, Seventh street, and Ninth street are the chief commercial thoroughfares, and, on any bright day, present a vast moving panorama of men and women from many nations of the earth. The streets are wide and the houses well protected from the hot rays of the sun in summer and the cold blasts of winter by a continuous line of shade-trees. I hardly think we have on the continent of America finer specimens of artificial and natural beauty than can be found here.

WASHINGTON INFLUENCES.

Washington is a very singular and complex place, exhibiting to the mind of a stranger many points of study. Mr. Prentice said that "the first impulse that seized an individual on entering Washington was a disposition to steal." Whether this is true or not, one thing is certain, that, after a man has been in Washington a short time, he gets lazy, and feels very much as though he would like to make his living by his wits. To unfortunate, dissipated men the city offers countless attractions. Pennsylvania avenue can show a greater number of industrious brick-pressers, famine-brewers, free-lunchers, whisky and beer-punishers, than any street of its size in the country, not even excepting one in Chicago.

THE CITIZENS AND MEMBERS

of the Senate and House do not seem to be on the best of terms. There seems to be a strong reciprocal dislike existing between them. One member came near being pulverized a short time since for saying to a Washingtonian that "the citizens of D. C. were a set of professional blood-suckers off of the body politic."

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I had the pleasure of visiting the House day before yesterday for the first time. I there beheld a vast quantity of brain on the shoulders of members, but unfortunately for the nation, the major portion of it was located around and behind the ears—that region wherein we locate the propelling and dog powers—and which is invariably found well developed in the lower order of the animal creation. To animal force, and to animal force alone, many of these gentlemen owe their present position. Two hundred and twenty-eight persons constitute the House, including Speaker Blaine, and out of that number we have not to exceed thirty real first-class minds. In an intellectual point of view the Senate and Supreme Court show up to much better advantage.

For oratorical purposes, Voorhees, of Indiana, formerly of Kentucky, possesses the finest head in the House.

Morrissey has the best pugilistic head.
Washburne has the best perceptive head.
Schenck has the best wire-pulling head.
Logan has the best stump speaking head.
Paine has the most intuitive head.
Brooks has the most restless head.
Randall has the most reflective head.

As quite a large number of the members were absent, the morning of my visit, of course the above brief deductions may be slightly inaccurate.

IN THE SENATE,

as well as in the Supreme Court, we have fine heads. If Dick Yates, Senator, of Illinois, formerly of Kentucky, would only leave whisky alone, he would do. He has a brain and face, a tongue and gesture, a voice and mein that would fascinate both friend and foe.

I had not the honor of seeing Mr. Revels, the colored brother, as the people of Boston have taken possession of his body, and are dashing him around in coaches of four and pitching flattery and doughnuts at him.

Trumbull, of Illinois, has doubtless the most profound, logical head in the Senate. Its shape is a compound of Douglas and Webster.

Carl Schurz, of St. Louis, has a head of splendid general power. He is a cosmopolite; his manners are highly polished, and he has evidently studied Humboldt, Goethe and Jean Paul as much as he has studied politics.

Pomeroy, of Kansas, has a head for money-making. He is built for the business; sees clear through a question of dollars and cents, especially when self-interest is at stake. His talents are mainly practical and executive.

Nye, of Nevada, has a rip-roaring head, and generally knocks the persimmons. Get him roused, and he takes some very high leaps in eloquence. He is evidently a self-made man.

Saulsbury's head lacks activity, but possesses volume.

Stockton's head is precisely the reverse of this.

Conkling's head is globular in form, and his temperament is a compound of the mental and nervo-sanguine. He is incisive, brilliant and comparatively deep. The ladies fall in love with him just as they formerly did with your own handsome Breckinridge.

Colfax is intellectual-looking, and has a fine Grecian head and face.

Sumner's head indicates the fine classical scholar, without the fullest degree of either animal or cerebral force.

Wilson's head indicates emphatically that he is a man of powerful mind. The same is true of the heads of Sherman and Hamilton.

McCreery exhibits a fully developed head in the frontal lobes. Scott is wanting in this particular, but shows a high arch in the direction of the coronal regions.

Casserly has a good, substantial, practical head, and Sprague a head finely adapted to financiering. He would never kill people with his poetry, however.

THE ROGUES' GALLERY,

in New York, presents a splendid field for the practical physiognomist. So does the Congress of the United States or the Houses of Parliament in England and Canada. Some of the darkest and deepest villains in the land are often found comfortably ensconced there, while many a good man of genius is battling with adversity. The animal element greatly predominates among the M. C.'s; and were this grand nation judged by her Representatives she would never be condemned for piety or feared for intellect. At least one-fourth of the men composing the body of the House reveal the legible inscriptions of perverted appetites and passions in every lineament of their features, and seem to possess a fuller affinity for wine, tobacco, horses and women than for legal enactments. Were I to place on paper a number of remarks, made by several distinguished blackguards, with reference to innocent ladies passing by them, it would illustrate this better than I propose to illustrate it here. If a law were enacted today, to hang all men of genius, refinement, and talent found in Washington representing their constituents, the hangman's professional duties would be light. But if a law were passed to hang every distinguished member found shot in the neck with mixed drinks, or discovered attempting to beat some innocent out of his money, even the bloody hero of London, described by Dickens in Barnaby Rudge, would have all he could do. To read the letters of several

LADY CORRESPONDENTS

of Eastern papers one would naturally infer that every member was a physical beauty and a "joy forever," a model of masculine chastity and a fluid extract of the mental and moral principles of the Duke of York, Plato, Bacon, Shakspeare, and Aristotle combined. Titles, however, always sound well to the ears of women of a certain age, and probably this will account for the fulsome indiscriminate praise showered upon the unprotected heads of the Hon. Mr. T. Tomlinson Pumpkins, Hon. J. Baginton Ringvault, Hon. F. Pomey Jeronide Cæsar Templeton Fitts, and the Hon. Mr. H. Ponson Franklin. The fact is, the literary and scientific

TALENTS AND ATTAINMENTS

of many of these fortunate sons of favorable destiny may, with propriety, be summed up in three brief sentences: First—Acquired and natural capacity to sample (with but slight intermissions) various kinds of stimulants, and at the same time withstand, for a considerable length of time, their usual action on the cerebrum. This talent doubtless grows out of constitutional sluggishness of brain, which pathological state, according to the Congressional theory, is only susceptible of relief through the medium of frequent potations. Second—Inherited and cultivated internal capacity for solid food, such as clams, oysters, fish, game, pork, beef, French mustard, &c., &c., coupled with a species of genius for rapidly digesting the same and unremittingly preparing a place for more of a different sort. It is hard to account for this latter characteristic on purely scientific, pathological and physiological principles. Numerous theories have been propounded by sages, both resident and foreign, but they all fall short of the mark. The three most logical stopositions are: 1st. That constant drinking aids with locomotive speed digestion. 2d. That owing to not having a sufficient quantity of healthy, substantial food when young, the stomachs of the gentlemen under consideration have taken on morbid and diseased action to such an extent as to develop the embryonic and full-fledged, romantic, dashing, and versatile tape-worm, which glides through certain regions of the body, demanding "more hash." Now, if the hash is not supplied without stint or blemish, of course there is a fuss in the family. A quack doctor does a staving business by advertising that he can remove "tape-worms" in twelve hours. He keeps a boy at the outer gate of the capitol distributing bills.

3d. First class talent in heroically standing, or more often sitting down under an immense amount of mental and moral rest. Dull people should not confound this talent with what graphic and terse men call constitutional laziness, for this would be unkind. Several popular theories have been advanced as a cause, but I rather like the following solution: When a man has had a rough campaign, in making spread-eagle speeches at city ward beer-guzzling saloons, or at country quilting parties, fairs and school-houses; when he has abused his opponent and proved to the satisfaction of his admirers that the party running against him is the son of a "sinner" and a cut-throat of boundless malignancy; when he has eaten peanuts with Jim Jones, gingercake with Tom Smith, and drank "pizen" by the gallon with Dick, Jack, Ned and the "party they call Jonson," he, by the very nature of the case, feels somewhat fatigued. He is elected. He comes to Washington; salary regular, servants plenty, and whisky cheap. The active pushing and blackguarding season is now over. The gentleman fully recognizes the fact, and prepares to enjoy himself accordingly, and soon develops the chronic talent of standing an unlimited quantity of genuine rest, on the philosophy of which he would compose poetry if he possessed attributes in that line. A nice swallow-tail coat, tight white vest, tight pants, tight, polished boots, artfully-adjusted hair, a good cigar, an easy chair, a place to put up his feet—a position in a public garden or before a hotel, where his fascinating exterior can be observed by the ladies—a local notice in the papers, etc., and our gentleman of tape-worm proclivities is fixed and has reached already the acme of his vaunting vaulting ambition. I made a professional

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ONE

of this type the other day, who could not pronounce physiognomy. "Are you the man," said he, "that's speakin' at Metzerall Hall on philosophy?" "Oh, you said on anthropology, also," said I. "What is the meanin' of anthropologie?" said he. "It means the science of man's physical and mental system," said I. "Kin you tell fortunes by it?" "No sir, no sir." "What do you charge?" Seven dollars, sir, for a full written description of your case, taken by a phonographic writer, and then transcribed, or three dollars for a mere chart. "Well, you may give me three dollars woth." I got through with the examination, but not until I had heard my subject punish English unmercifully.

A "distinguished gentleman" accompanied him, and during the examination seemed to be profoundly bowed down, either beneath the active principle of corn, or from the effects of the delineation of the character of his friend. The latter gent could not articulate with any striking degree of clearness; but he managed to say "that Washington society and Washington whisky, and making laws of his noble country, were hard on his (hic) constitution (hic)."

DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

Every order and species of the American genus homo is represented in the various departments, from the old, gray-headed man of seventy to the youth of seventeen, and they present to the eye of the mental anatomist many wonderful characteristics. It is a very easy matter to behold the fast man, the slow man, the bright man, the stupid man, dashing or creeping along to the great stacks of stone about nine o'clock and returning about three. Very few are certain of retaining their positions for any definite length of time. A polite note, stating that "Your services are no longer needed," winding up with "Very respectfully yours," is usually the only warning the Government clerk receives previous to being driven out to subsist on pepper-sauce and pickles. The clerks, when dismissed, either hunt up sky-parlors or free-lunch rooms or go home. It is a part of the philosophy of our Government clerk to spend his salary with undeviating regularity. If he is young, his income goes in the direction of flowers for his favorite actress; mint-juleps for what he calls his friends, or for cut-away English coats, tight pants, small-heeled boots, highly tinted neckties, dapper canes, loud shirt-studs, glittering sleeve-buttons, carriage rides, cigars, etc. If old, he spends his money in a more dignified way. He believes in contributing to political rings, fashionable churches, elegant festivals, etc. In short, the old clerk spends his money, hoping that it will come back to him ultimately greatly increased. You can't get the old clerk to say anything against the powers that be; he is too foxy for that. The young clerk is very apt to blurt out his opinions; hence he is more often the subject of dismissal. A young man from Philadelphia was discharged the other day for speaking his mind too freely. He was attached to the Land Department.

I had often heard of the beauty of the

LADIES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

and walked up to the building a few moments previous to the hour of their leaving business for dinner. Out of hundreds of them I did not see three handsome women. The fact is it is almost impossible to see a really beautiful woman in Washington, and, as Baltimore and St. Louis and Louisville have such an overplus of them, I don't see why the male denizens here don't try to import some—at least to plant a few blonde and brunette flowers among the many thorns. It may be possible, however, that all the good-looking girls in Washington do not come upon the street. They may be pre-eminently domestic and inhabitive.

SAMUEL CLARK ATKINSON,

an old man of eighty years, called in to see me, for the purpose of stating how well he had served in the Treasury Department, and how he was turned out to starve in order to give the ladies room. He said that for some time past he had been living on one meal per day.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF VISITORS

I would say that the main points of interest in Washington are the following: Executive Mansion, Department of State, Treasury Department, Patent Office, War Department, Postoffice and Interior Department, Navy Department, Capitol, Supreme Court, Attorney General's Office, Court of Claims, equestrian statue of Jackson, ditto of Washington, Smithsonian Institute, Military Asylum, Government Hospital for the Insane, U. S. Arsenal, Washington Amory, National Observatory, Navy Yard, Coast Survey, Columbian Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, Agricultural Society, City Hall, City Infirmary, Library, Art Collections, U. S. Medical Museum (where one can see thousands of bones, skulls, etc.) and the corporation Alms-house. Immediately outside of Washington there are many other places of interest, such as Georgetown College, Little Falls, Alexandria, Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Bladensburg, Oak Hill Cemetery, and Canal.

THE PAPERS.

The Chronicle, Star, and Republican are the principal dailies. The Gazette and Herald are Sunday papers. The Globe does up the Congressional business, and furnishes the dryest reading in the world. It is not the Globe's fault. Three week's constant reading of the Globe will ruin any ordinary stomach—and were a man to persistently stick to scanning the twaddle for one year, no respectable life insurance company would issue a policy to him. Many of the sayings and doings of M. C.'s as recorded in this venerable sheet have a tendency to operate on sensitive people like the North Carolina physician's medicine called "Lowpopahirum and highpopslorum."

EVERY OTHER MAN YOU MEET

at a hotel is either a "big General," politician, or inventor of some great machine, which, in the latter gentleman's estimation, will revolutionize the world. Quite a number of visionary men make Washington their headquarters. As an example of this type I will briefly allude to one of them. Mr. B. is about forty years of age, weighs one hundred and ninety-five pounds, according to his own statement, and has resided here for several years. He claims that he has the greatest "machine" out for extracting flour from wheat. He proposes to make a bushel of wheat make more flour by his new process than two bushels would make by the old way. He seemed to think that he had a gentleman well up in the milling business when he tackled me, and, owing to this supposition, he not only gave me the literature of his great discovery, but also countless facts with reference to his personal history and family, and wound up the interview by asking me to take stock in the great enterprise. Said the inventor: 'Sir, you are wearing your life out in a thankless task. You teach the people the laws of mind and body, but do you not know that they would think a great deal more of you if you would identify yourself with the great subject of bread? The people want bread, they must have it, but they can get along without art and science. Now stop right here and take an interest in the discovery. "Have you realized any money yet, Mr. B—?" "No." "How have you supported your family, then, in the meantime?" "Oh, I have one of the best of women. She is my heart's idol. She is, also, sanguine of my ultimate success, and supports the family out of the salary she gets from the Treasury Department."

There are dozens of great lazy louts like this fellow who live on the income their wives derive from Government offices. Aside from this class there are others who have some real good things in the way of inventions for the consideration of the Patent Office Judges. Dr. Buchanan, of Louisville, the distinguished author of neurology, is now engaged here in developing

SOMETHING NEW

in the way of applying steam to the propelling of vessels, and also saving vast quantities of fuel for ocean steamers by an original process. In the physical sciences Dr. Buchanan has few equals.

THERE ARE BUT FEW PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

here, Wall's Opera and the National Theater being the main ones. There are quite a number of pleasant lecture halls, however.

PAYNE.

GOICOURIA.

His Tragic Death—Appeals for His Life—Gen. Butler's and Others' Efforts to Save Him.

[From the New York Standard, May 10th.]

The execution of General Goicouria is a bloody lesson that we fear will in time return to plague the inventors. An old man who had lived a life of integrity, enterprise and zeal, whose worst fault was that he loved the liberty of his race, is taken as an ambassador to another country, brought to Havana under guard, and is executed without even a trial. The telegraph tells us that there was a "verbal" court martial, which means that the men of blood were in such haste to execute their work that they did not even take time to make the trial a matter of record. The terrible death of General Goicouria will make a profound impression in New York and other parts of America, where he was so widely and favorably known. General Goicouria was a remarkable man, and a knowledge of his courage and his integrity, and his great influence in America and Cuba, may have induced his summary death. There is probably none among the Cuban leaders whose execution would have made such a deep impression in this country as that of General Goicouria, and in this respect it was a mistake on the part of General de Rodas to consent to his massacre. A contemporary finds fault with Secretary Fish and his son-in-law, Sidney Webster, for the action of the Spaniards. We happen to know that, as soon as intelligence came to New York of the General's capture, Mr. Webster, General Butler, and several of our prominent citizens, took steps to save his life. Earnest appeals were made to the Spanish Minister, and to our Government, and it is hardly probable, if the unfortunate man had been allowed to live a day or two longer, that these appeals could have been resisted. A knowledge of this fact may have led to the summary punishment; but it is only proper to say that the unfortunate man did not die without a strenuous and manly effort being made to save his life.

A writer in the London Telegraph says: "In respect to husbands you may apply the maxim of Fourier: 'Attractions are proportional to destinies.' If women can make home pleasanter than the club or ale-house, their difficulty will soon be at an end. And the home, I think, in any case, must have some variety in its attractiveness. I am sure that I have seen very many clever and excellent people a little bored with each other. Adam and Eve in Paradise were not always together; and, as far as I can judge by observation, the happiness and permanence of marriages are promoted by the necessities of business, etc., which keep husbands and wives apart."

Here is some fine writing from a Pennsylvania paper: The writer has seen the costly splendors of the Eastern World, the Mosque of Omar, and the Golden Palace of Nena Saib at Calcutta, as well as the regal dwellings of the Queen of England, but even in point of cost this house of an American citizen will equal them, while it far exceeds them in the wonderful combination of utility with elegance.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	4 P. M.
New Orleans	J. H. GROESBECK	

ARRIVALS—May 12.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Rose Hite, Henderson.
Falls City, Green river.	Emperor, Evansville.
Norman, Cin.	Robert Burns, Cin.
Magenta, N. O.	Lawrence, Nashville.
Reserve, Nashville.	

DEPARTURES—May 12.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Rose Hite, Henderson.
Falls City, Green river.	Emperor, Cin.
Norman, Evansville.	Robert Burns, Memphis.
Lawrence, Cincinnati.	Reserve, Pittsburg.

The river is stationary with 6 feet 2 inches in the canal and 4 feet 2 inches scant in the pass down the Indian chute. The river will probably commence rising to-day, and the indications are that we will have at least two feet more water in a very few days. Heavy rains fell night before last and yesterday morning until 8 o'clock. Yesterday was a very cool day, the mercury ranging from 51 to 64. Tonnage is superabundant and freights scarce.

The Mollie Gratz arrived at Portland wharf yesterday.

The Hawkeye No. 2 passed up for Pittsburg with a tow of iron ore.

The Champion is due from St. Louis, en route to Cincinnati.

The amount of wharfage collected at Little Rock during April was $421.

Capt. O. P. Shinkle has sold his one-eighth interest in the Kate Robinson to Capt. John A. Williamson, for $1,000.

The J. H. Groesbeck, Cincinnati to New Orleans, and America, Cincinnati to Arkansas river, will pass down to-day.

The Robert Burns, Cincinnati to Memphis, added here 20 tons freight, 12 passengers, and passed down through the canal drawing six feet.

The Lawrence, after discharging here about thirty tons of freight, passed up, en route to Cincinnati.

The Emma Floyd, for Nashville, and the Shamrock, for St. Louis, will be down to-morrow and leave at 12 m.

The Nick Longworth has laid up for a few days to undergo some necessary repairs. Due notice will be given of the time of her departure.

The Little Hawkeye was due last night with two barges of lumber for the Jeffersonville Penitentiary.

The Magenta arrived from New Orleans yesterday with a good trip of freight and people. She will leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock from Portland wharf.

The Ironsides, from St. Louis, succeeded in getting through the canal yesterday evening, and passed up en route for Pittsburg with three barges of iron ore in tow.

The towboat Mary Ann has received her new shaft at New Albany, and Captain Bolls thinks that she will be ready for business by to-morrow evening.

The Louisville is at the Portland wharf receiving freight for a return trip, and will leave for New Orleans positively to-morrow evening at five o'clock.

The Norman, from Cincinnati, put off here 50 bbls oil, 80 doz. woodenware, and 50 bdls staves and castings. She added some ten tons and then passed down the falls.

J. K. Graves has entered into contract to supply every gas company on the river from Keokuk to St. Paul, including Galena, with Pittsburg coal.

The Sam J. Hale cleared Memphis Tuesday evening with one thousand bales of cotton and a large lot of miscellaneous freight, for Cincinnati.

The Dexter, with 400 tons, is reported to have made the run from New Orleans to St. Louis inside of five days, her time from New Orleans to Cairo being 3 days and 23 hours.

Chas. Scudder, B. R. Pegram and others, have purchased the hull of the burned Stonewall from Peter Conrad, for a wharf-boat at Cairo, for the independent line of New Orleans packets.

Kerr and Nicholson, implicated in the murder of Pat. Collins, at Pittsburg, Monday night, are steamboatmen. The former is mate on the towboat Stella, and the latter a deck hand. Nicholson has not yet been arrested.

The Dubuque Herald says: "Freights have been reduced by the Northern Line from here to New Orleans—on flour, from 75c to 65c per bbl, and on pork from $1 20 to $1 per bbl. No reduction on grain."

The R. C. Gray will come off the floating dock early this morning thoroughly repaired, and commence receiving freight. She will leave for Little Rock and Fort Smith to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

The Reserve, from Nashville to Pittsburg, passed up yesterday evening, about 5 o'clock, with a full trip, having on board about 150 people, en route for Guyandotte to work on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

The tow-boat Dick Fulton, Captain Packer, is due from New Orleans with a full tow of empty barges. Her barges will be taken to Pittsburg by other boats and the Fulton will return from here with a tow of coal for New Orleans.

The Emperor, from Evansville, landed yesterday and put off here 99 hogsheads of tobacco, 1,080 sacks of shipstuff, corn and oats, 7 boxes merchandise, 23 head of cattle, and then passed up for Cincinnati.

The Mollie Gratz, Capt. Paul, will leave for Tennessee river to-morrow evening, taking the place of the Pink Varble. Those having freight for Tennessee river and intermediate points may rely on her going out to-morrow evening punctually at 5 o'clock.

The Mary Byrd, running on the Upper Tennessee, sank in thirty feet water Tuesday night, ten miles below Kelly's Ferry. She ran upon a snag, staving in her bows, and speedily filled and sunk. She had on board about 1,700 pounds of bacon, some lard, and 1,500 bushels of corn belonging to L. L. Thomason, commission merchant. The Mary Byrd was built by Captain R. K. Byrd, of Kingston, in 1866, and her first trip was down the river from this city to the Suck, with the Congressional delegates that passed through Chattanooga in 1866, on a trip through the South. She was considered the fastest boat on the river.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says: "A boy named Harry Franklin, aged about sixteen, employed as cabin-boy on the Belle Vernon, was arrested by Officer Raynor about 12 o'clock yesterday, charged with stealing twenty-five dollars from a passenger on the boat, while he was asleep in his berth, the previous night. A pocket-book containing the amount was found in the prisoner's possession at the time of his arrest. He was taken to the Hammond-street Station-house and locked up. The nude body of a woman, supposed to be that of the chambermaid of the ill-fated Raven, was found in the river at the foot of Mill street Tuesday night."

The wharf ordinances at St. Paul now stand as follows: Boats pay 4½ cents a ton, provided that in no case shall they be charged over $20 a trip. Boats to be allowed to lay at the wharf three days, but not so as to interfere with the unloading or loading of other boats; also that no steamer be charged at less than one hundred tons. Barges to be charged $2 50 for each trip, except that barges used as lighters shall not be compelled to pay wharfage, but when they are used to convey freight in connection with steamers they shall be charged the same rate per ton as steamers. The salary of the wharf-master was changed from three per cent. to five per cent. on collections, as the change of the wharfage would otherwise reduce his salary.

The bodies of three men and one woman were found in a pile of drift in Dog Tooth Bend Monday, supposed to be victims of the Stonewall disaster, as their clothes were burned. Another body was found at Goose Island on Saturday. Captain Chapman, of the steamer David Watts, reports seeing two "floaters" on the way up from Cairo to St. Louis; also, that six dead bodies passed Shenneman's Landing within a few days. These are supposed to be the bodies of victims of the Stonewall disaster. The shore bar at the place where the Stonewall burned is washing away, and the channel is changing considerably, which doubtless has disengaged the unrecovered bodies from the sand and allowed them to rise to the surface and float away.

Yesterday's St. Louis Democrat says: "We yesterday received a letter from Mr. James E. Merriman, of Santa Fe, Alexander county, Illinois, stating that a body, supposed to be that of the clerk of the ill-fated Stonewall, had been recovered near Commerce, Mo. Upon the body was found three gold shirt studs, $140 in money, two safe keys, one state room key, two watches, (one gold and the other silver cased) on one of which was engraved the name of C. Miller, an account book and some other articles. The clothing consisted of black cloth pantaloons and a white shirt. Mr. Merriman further states that the articles found are soon to be sold at public sale according to law, and requests that the description may be published, that the friends of the unfortunate man may be enabled to identify the property before the sale takes place."

The Pittsburg Commercial, of Tuesday, says: The fine stage of water in the Monongahela has enabled coal dealers and parties interested to forward another fleet of coal to the lower markets. The amount expected to go in this water ranges from three to four millions; if the water keeps up the run will be a busy one. The boats noted below leave this day. The following boats are making ready and will endeavor to get off before the water is too low, viz: White Panther, Leopard, Lion, Nicaragua, Sam. Roberts, Greyhound, J. F. Dravo, J. S. Neal, Coal Valley, Coal Hill, Coal City, J. S. Gilmore, N. J. Bigley:

LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Ella	5	..	105,000
Veteran	..	3	85,000
Tom Rees No. 2	4	6	150,000
Hena	..	3	85,000
Eagle	2	10	150,000
Stella	..	10	120,000
Leader	..	7	80,000
Lake Erie No. 3	..	12	140,000
Samson No. 2	3	6	135,000
	20	56	1,035,000

See first page for river telegrams.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail. Daily except Sunday.	9:15 night
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express. Daily.	12:45 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express. Daily except Saturdays.	5:00 A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:30 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:55 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot, commencing with No. 18 New York Express, at 10 a. m., as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
6:40 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:10 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:35 P. M.
2:10 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	3:35 P. M.
10:40 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:45 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

Leave.		Arrive.
9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:45 P. M.	St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West (Daily.)	6:45 A. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		3:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

my1 dtf

Mr. Clark, General Baggage-master of the O. and M. R. R., was in the city yesterday looking after the interests of his line.

Spencer county, Ky., is to vote in June on the proposition to subscribe $50,000 additional to the Cumberland and Ohio railroad.

The people of Savannah have voted a subscription of $100,000 to the capital stock of the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad.

The earnings of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad for the month of April amounted to $117,006.

There have been turned out by the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad shops, during the last two months, thirty-three box and six flat cars. Six more boxes are now ready to be put together.

Two large car loads of cross ties were brought down on the Jeffersonville railroad last evening to be used in the construction of the New Albany and St. Louis Air Line railway.

E. S. Flint, General Superintendent of the C., C., C. and I. R. R. and E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the same line, passed through the city yesterday to attend the time-card meeting at Indianapolis to-day.

A. J. Moulton, the efficient shipping clerk at the Louisville depot at Nashville, had his leg badly hurt and his ankle sprained, by the accidental falling of a heavy bale of cotton Wednesday.

J. F. Boyd, Superintendent of the Memphis and Ohio division of the Memphis and Louisville line, arrived in the city yesterday, and left on the 5:30 p. m. train for Indianapolis. J. E. Gimperling, Superintendent of the L., C. and L., left on the same train for the same place.

The Scott county (Indiana) Enterprise says the auditors of Scott and Jennings counties met as a board of equalization to assess the tax due the said counties from the Ohio and Mississippi Branch Line. As there is no rolling stock actually belonging to this division (that being used belonging to the main trunk), the assessment was placed at $2,000 for the first two years, and $2,500 for the succeeding two years.

In the new organization of the Tennessee Coal Railroad Company, which took place a day or two since, the following gentlemen were elected a board of directors: A. S. Colyar, James Whitworth, L. B. Fite, Dr. C. L. Lewis, B. F. McGhee, A. M. Rutledge, A. H. Hurley, M. A. McGlaughery and J. B. O'Bryan. A. S. Colyar was re-elected President, James Whitworth Vice President and James C. Warner General Manager.

Captain J. J. Williams, Superintendent of the Tennessee and Kentucky division of the Memphis and Ohio railroad, has gone as engineer to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to locate a line for a combined railway and ship canal across the isthmus, thereby connecting the two great oceans and avoiding the wearisome three months consumed at present in doubling Cape Horn, as also the perilous storms which frequent its vicinity.

"Good for this day and train only." The fallacy of this printed notice on railroad tickets has been several times decided by the courts. It has recently been again decided that an ordinary railroad ticket, for which a consideration has been received by the company, is good till used, except such as "through" tickets, or those issued for special purposes; and $300 damages were awarded against a certain railroad for ejecting a passenger from the cars because his ticket bore a date differing from that of the day on which he attempted to travel.

A Wilmington, N. C., paper says: "From Hon. R. R. Bridgers, who has just returned from Baltimore, we learn that at a meeting of the stockholders, held in that city on the 27th ultimo, the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company reorganized under the name of the Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad. Mr. Bridgers was elected President, and Messrs. W. T. Walters, B. F. Newcomer, S. M. Shoemaker, Wm. Graham, and Thomas Kensett, of Baltimore, J. D. Cameron, of Harrisburg, Pa., and D. Willis James of New York, were chosen Directors. Three others are yet to be elected from among resident stockholders, residing on the line of the road. Mr. Bridgers, as president, is also *ex officio* a member of the Board of Directors. All of the old officers are to be retained. Cash means were raised for the entire renovation of the road, the machinery and workshops to be overhauled and repaired, and the road-bed to be put in first-rate condition. We are satisfied that the benefits of this reorganization will soon be exhibited here in the increased amount of trade that will be brought to our city. Mr. Bridgers, as president, and Captain Winder, as superintendent, are backed by men of means and enterprise, whose interests it will be to second the schemes of improvement of the officers of the road."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted Wednesday by a meeting at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce at Memphis:

WHEREAS, It is time for action by the people of Memphis and Shelby county in regard to giving aid in building the Memphis end of the Memphis and Selma railroad; therefore,

Resolved, by the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and citizens now assembled, That the city and county should extend all reasonable aid in carrying forward the enterprise which is of such vital importance to our prosperity.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to lay before the city authorities the subject and advantages to arise from the building of said road, and solicit a subscription of $350,000, in twenty-year bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, in payment therefor.

Resolved, That a committee of five be also appointed to solicit from the County Court a subscription of $300,000 in aid of said road, which subscription shall be paid in county bonds at twenty years, bearing six per cent. interest.

Gov. J. G. Harris, I. C. Neely, E. McDavitt, C. B. Church and Wm. Chase were appointed under the second resolution, and Messrs. A. T. Lacey, J. I. Stratton, J. J. Busby, W. S. Pickett and Jas. Elder were appointed under the first resolution.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1870.

Financial affairs are in a healthy condition; the demand for money is good, but the supply is such that they can meet the wants of the merchants at 9 to 12 per cent. All paper is scrutinized closely, however, before passed. Exchange continues to be in ample supply; the banks are checking freely at 1-10 premium to each other; they sell, however, at par.

Gold has come in more freely; several round lots were on the market, and the bankers were buying on close margins. The price weakened a little. The opening dispatch reported gold opened at 115⅛, and it closed at 115⅛.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	114⅝	115¼
Silver halves and quarters	108	
Silver dimes	107	

Government bonds have shown but little spirit of animation to-day; a few insignificant lots changed hands, but buyers and sellers were few. The prices were less buoyant than they have been for several days. We notice a decline in new issues.

Five-twenties, 1861	116	@117
Five-twenties, 1862	111½	@112½
Five-twenties, 1864	111	@111½
Five-twenties, 1865	110⅞	@111⅜
Five-twenties, 1865, new	113⅜	@114
Five-twenties, 1867	113⅝	@114⅛
Five-twenties, 1868	113⅝	@114⅛
Ten-forties	107⅞	@108⅜
Cy 6s	111¾	@112⅛

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	116⅜	116⅜	117	⅝	..
" '62	112	112⅜	112⅝	¼	..
" '64	111⅜	111½	111⅞	⅜	..
" '65	111¾	112	111⅞	..	⅛
New issue	114⅛	114⅜	114⅛	..	¼
" '67	114	114⅛	114⅛	..	..
Coupons '68	114	114⅛	114⅛	..	..
10-40 coupons	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	..	..
Cy 6s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	..	..

Local Stocks and Bonds—Trade in locals is quiet, but a few investors are buying small lots of securities as they find something to please their fancy. Nashville railroad stock has claimed more attention than any other. Jeffersonville railroad bonds are inquired for to some extent and Grayson and Shelby county bonds are going off lively.

The uncertainty which still prevails in regard to the financial legislation in Congress is one of the chief causes of embarrassment with which the business of the country is contending. The question is discussed in financial circles why the Banking and Currency Committee does not report on the resolution of the House, passed lately by an overwhelming majority, to issue $50,000,000 more currency. The latest news from Washington states that it is possible this committee may report in favor of directing Mr. Boutwell to reissue the $44,000,000 greenbacks canceled by Mr. McCulloch—this sum of $44,000,000 greenbacks to be reissued at the rate of $2,000,000 per week by investing the same in the purchase of Government bonds, thereby decreasing the bonded debt $44,000,000 in twenty-two weeks.

The following article, published in the New York Times, contains a semi-official statement in regard to Mr. Boutwell's purchasing about $40,000,000 Government bonds in the month of June, so as to show a decrease of $150,000,000 in the bonded debt before the close of the fiscal year, effected during the administration of General Grant and Secretary Boutwell:

It is a year to-day since the first announcement was made by the Secretary of the Treasury of his purpose to put in operation the sinking fund act of Feb. 25, 1862, which his predecessor had neglected to respect pending the war, and which Mr. McCulloch had for four years after the close of the war, and after the public debt had reached its maximum, declined to enforce. The arrearages properly due the sinking fund, in gold, from the surplus customs pledged by the act of 1862, amounted on the accession of the Grant administration, March 4, 1869, to about $148,000,000, and from the 4th of March, 1869, to May 1, 1870, (the date of the last schedule of the public debt), the contributions, at the rate of $500,000 per week, or $26,000,000 a year, have amounted to about $30,000,000. Of these two sums the present Secretary had invested to the first of the present month less than the equivalent of a hundred millions in gold, producing, with the accumulated interest, half-yearly compounded or reinvested, $110,752,793 in United States five-twenties. When the operation was commenced, a year ago, the United States five-twenties stood in the relation to the par of gold at 84 cents on the dollar. They have since appreciated to the present relation of 96½ cents on the dollar, excluding interest.* And long before the old arrearages due the sinking fund are brought up, as they can be rapidly, if need be, out of the present and constantly accumulating customs surplus, it is safe to say that they will be above the par of gold, both abroad and at home.

*First purchases, 118¾, with gold at 138, May 12, 1869. Last purchases, 111, with gold at 115, May 5, 1870.

COMMERCIAL.

In these times, it is a matter of very common occurrence to see old fogy ideas, dependent entirely upon their antiquity for any consideration, knocked sky high by facts brought to light by some energetic statistician who delights to see the world move. Under the caption of an occult theory of commerce, the Shipping List remarks:

There is, perhaps, no theory more occult than that relating to the balance of trade, in the commercial dealings between two countries. The generally accepted theory is, that any country which buys more commodities than it sells, thereby creates a balance to that extent against it; but if we take the commerce of Great Britain as an example, such a conclusion must be regarded as unsound. The imports of that country are largely and uniformly in excess of her exports, the excess for the past year, according to the British Board of Trade returns, reaching $302,867,950, gold value. Now if the enormous yearly preponderance of imports over exports in the commerce of Great Britain constituted a real balance against the country, she must have become bankrupt ere this. But everybody knows that Great Britain is the richest of commercial nations, and that the profits of her commerce have made her the great banker of the world. In the light of British experience then, our own country is probably not nearly so bad off financially as has generally been supposed. There must be some profit in foreign commerce, or it would not be carried on. A very large proportion of the shipments of our domestic products to foreign countries are speculative, and return profits, which are reinvested in merchandise for importation, and this, so far from being detrimental, is an addition to the wealth of the country. Our exports and imports are simply matters of business between individuals, with which the Government has nothing to do, save to frame and enforce the laws which govern commercial intercourse with other nations. Hence, many of the essays and elaborate statistics which are from time to time put forth to show that, as a nation, we are on the straight road to commercial perdition, are sheer nonsense. The exact balance of trade between two countries cannot be correctly ascertained without taking into consideration exchange, freights and other intricate agencies, which are usually omitted in attempts to analyze this abstruse subject, and thus erroneous impressions generally prevail among the great mass of business men. It is the misfortune of the country to have a depreciated and unstable currency, and an extremely faulty revenue system, under which trade and commerce are too heavily handicapped to prosper as they otherwise would. As no further demonstration of the ability or willingness of the nation to liquidate its indebtedness to the utmost dollar is needed, it should be the policy of the Government to relieve the fruits of industry and commerce of the burdens which now render them, to a considerable extent, unprofitable. It may not be feasible to reduce the revenue to an exact equality with the expenditures of Government, but that is the point which should be aimed at. In addition to which, Congress should direct its financial wisdom to the simple end of devising a plan for paying off the greenback debt, which is a real and immediate grievance, instead of wasting its time over impractical funding schemes. The bondholders giving us no trouble, but our unsound money system keeps the affairs of the country in a constant state of perturbation.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

For the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	33	42
Butter, pkgs	20	..
Bacon, casks	18	242
Bacon, tcs	5	188
Bagging, pcs	200	1080
Bale Rope, coils	49	42
Cement, bbls	..	290
Cheese, pkgs	73	27
Candles, bxs	..	78
Coffee, bags	60	405
Corn, bags	2990	2457
Coal, bush	..	550
Cotton, bales	140	1078
Dried fruit	7	..
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	6	74
Feathers, bags	7	44
Eggs, bxs and bbls	4	..
Flour, bbls	516	675
Furniture, pkgs	216	218
Hides, bdls	151	162
Hay, bales	290	107
Hogs, head	555	93
Horses, head	7	43
Iron, pig, tons	622	400
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	238	3144
Lard, tcs	2	165
Lard, kegs	16	542
Malt, sax	..	46
Merchandise, pkgs	286	1302
Mules, head	..	1
Nails, kegs	150	129
Oats, sacks	1071	..
Offal, sks	240	..
Potatoes, bbls	29	38
Pork, mess, bbls	..	1812
Rags, bales	61	225
Rice, casks	..	10
Sugar, hhds	..	11
Sugar, bxs and bbls	55	153
Salt, bbls	..	309
Seeds, bags	1	8
Shingles, no	..	..
Tobacco, hhds	320	352
Tobacco, boxes	220	250
Whisky, bbls	49	126
Wheat, sacks	868	420
Wool, sacks	35	..
Woodenware, pkgs	..	229

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—Continue scarce, and prices rule firm. Sales of strictly choice qualities are reported at $6 50@7 00 per bbl, and common command $4 00@5 00 per barrel.

ALCOHOL—Prices rule firm with a fair demand, and stocks are equal to the demand. We quote in barrel lots at $2 25@2 30 per gallon, and in a small way at $2 50@2 60 per gallon.

BAGS—Are in ample supply, with but a moderate demand, and prices are unchanged. We quote 2-bushel at 42½@45c; 2½-bushel at 50@55c; 3-bushel at 60@65c. 4-bushel burlaps are selling at 19½@21c, and 2-bushel at 15½@16c. There is a very light demand for gunnies, and dealers report prices nominal at 20@20½c in bales, and 21½@22c for resewed.

BARLEY—Receipts are liberal, but find little demand. Prices rule steady, and we quote as before at 90c@$1 per bushel for spring barley, and $1 20@1 25 per bushel for fall barley.

BATTING—Remains unchanged and sales are made at 25@30c per lb for Nos. 1 and 2.

BEANS—A fair jobbing demand is reported, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote prime navy beans at $2 25@2 50 per bushel, and common are nominal at $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

BARK—The market is well supplied, and prices are well maintained. We quote chestnut bark at $12 per cord.

BEESWAX—Receipts are reported liberal, and prices are fully realized. Strictly prime lots command 28@30c per lb.

BAGGING—Considerable activity prevails in the market, and an active speculative demand is reported. The season has not yet fully opened, but dealers report light orders. Prices rule firm and 2-lb Kentucky hemp commands 27@28c, and is held at 28@29c per lb.

BUTTER—Is in good demand, and receipts find ready sales. Prices rule steady, and liberal transactions are effected daily within the range of our quotations. Sales include 1,200 lbs choice country at 25@30c per lb. Prime to choice commands 25@30c on arrival, in lots; common 15c; fair to good 18@22c. Western Reserve and Indiana tub butter is selling at 25@38c for common to strictly prime qualities. New York tub butter is nominal at 43@45c.

CEMENT—An active demand is reported, and prices remain unchanged. Sales to-day include 290 bbls at $1 75@2.

COTTON YARNS—Are in good request, and stocks are equal to the demand. We quote No. 900 at 17@18c, No. 600 at 15@16c, and No. 700 at 13@14c per doz. Pound yarns are quoted at 30@38c per lb.

CHEESE—The demand is light, and stocks, though limited, are fully equal to the demand. We quote Ohio factory at 16@16½c. Sales 57 boxes factory at 16@16½c. Western Reserve at 15@15½c, New York factory at 17@17½c, nutmeg cheese at 18½@19c.

CORN-MEAL—Is in good request, and prices rule firm, with an advancing tendency. We quote bolted meal at $1@1 10 per bushel, and kiln-dried at $4 75@5 per bbl.

CANDLES—Stocks are ample, and a fair demand is reported, with transactions within the range of our quotations. We note sales of 100 boxes at quotations. We quote full-weight star at 17@18c, 12-oz at 12½@14c, and 11-oz at 12½@13½c. Tallow candles at 13@13½c.

COFFEE—Stocks of coffee have been greatly reduced, and prices continue to have an advancing tendency, though not quotably higher, as actual transactions are too limited to establish higher quotations.

Fancy	24¼@25 c.
Choice Rio	23¾@24 c.
Prime Rio	23¼@24 c.
Good Rio	22¾@23 c.
Fair Rio	22¼@22¾ c.
Common Rio	19½@21 c.
Laguayra	23 @25 c.
Java	31 @33 c.
Ceylon	24 @26 c.

COTTON—The market to-day ruled quiet, and prices continued to rule firmer, but no advance is reported. Light transactions were effected within the range of our quotations. We quote:

Middling	21 @
Low middling	21 @21¼
Good ordinary	19¾@20
Ordinary	17 @17½

CORN—Continues scarce, and prices remain firm, with an advancing tendency. Sales include 8,000 bushels on river near Henderson at $1 10 per bushel, and 3,000 bushels shelled, sacks inclusive, at $1 26 per bushel. Prices continue to rule firm, and we quote ear corn in bulk at $1 10, and shelled corn in bulk at $1 10@1 12.

DRIED FRUIT—Stocks are light, and prices have reached very low figures. We quote dried apples at 5½@6c, quarter peaches at 5½@6c, and half peaches at 9@10c per lb.

EGGS—Receipts are liberal, and the demand is active. Sales to-day include 1,500 doz recount at 13c per dozen.

FEATHERS—The supply upon the market is reported light, with light receipts, and prices are fully maintained. Strictly prime qualities command 70@75c per lb.

FISH—Dealers report an active jobbing demand, and stocks are fully equal to the demand of the trade. We quote No. 1 mackerel, medium, at $26@28; No. 2, large, at $17@18; No. 3 large, $15@16 50; No. 1 kits at $3@3 15; whitefish are steady at $6 50@8 50 for Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is well supplied and prices remain unchanged. We quote oranges at $5 50@6 50 per box, lemons at $4 75@5 00, figs at 18c per lb, layer raisins at $5@4 85 per box; Zante currants at $18@18.

FLOUR—Low grades continue scarce and prices have an advancing tendency. The demand is fair, and transactions are liberal. Sales include 600 bbls assorted at quotations. We quote:

Fine	4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 50@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	5 50@6 00
Fancy	6 00@6 50
Rye Flour	5 25@5 50

GINSENG—Is in good supply, with a fair inquiry. We quote inferior qualities at 45c per lb, and strictly prime commands 55c per lb.

HOMINY—The demand is reported moderate, and prices remain unchanged. We quote at $5 75@6 25 per bbl.

HEMP—Receipts continue liberal, and prices are unchanged. We quote Kentucky rough at $150@200 per ton.

HIDES—The market is well supplied, and receipts continue liberal. Prices rule steady, and we quote dry flint hides at 17@18c, dry salted at 15@16c, and green salted at 8½@9c per lb.

HAY—Prices rule weak and tend downward, with liberal receipts and a fair demand. Sales include 42 bales prime, delivered on cars, at $.0, and 84 bales choice from store at $20. We quote choice and prime timothy, on the wharf, at $18@19; delivered on cars $20 50@21.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Prices for bright tobaccos rule firm, with an advancing tendency, and stocks remain light, with a daily increase in the demand. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 15 @1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	68 @ 70
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @ 85
Va. extra lbs and pancake	1 00 @1 10
Va. [illegible] lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	85 @ 90
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and [illegible]	[illegible]
Ky. black sweet, lbs and ½s	62 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 72
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 68

MALT—A fair demand is reported, and prices for corn malt have an advancing tendency. We note sales 350 bush rye malt at $1 15 per bush. We quote No. 1 fall at $1 30@1 40; No. 1 spring at $1 10@1 20; No. 2 spring at 85c@$1; rye at $1 10@1 20, and corn malt at $1 35.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Are in active jobbing demand, and stocks are reported fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote New Orleans molasses at 75@85c for bbls and half bbls; sirups at 50c@$1 per gallon; sorghum at 45@50c per gal.

NAILS—Continue in active demand, and prices remain unchanged. We quote 10 and 40d at $4 25@4 40 per keg. Horse-shoe nails at 20 to 30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c; horse shoes 6@7c.

OFFAL—Continues in good request, but stocks are almost insufficient to meet the demand. Prices rule firm, with a tendency to higher quotations. We quote bran at $21@22 per ton; shorts at $25@28 per ton, shipstuff at $28@30, and middling at $35 per ton.

OILS—A fair demand is reported, and prices remain unchanged. We quote lard oil at $1 15@1 30 for Nos. 1 and 2, coal oil at 26@28c, and benzine at 18@20c per gallon; linseed oil $1@$1 10.

OATS—Stocks are light, and the market continues to gain in strength. We quote oats in bulk at 67@68c, and in sacks at 70@75c per bush. We note sales of 600 bush in sacks at 70c.

POTATOES—Stocks of potatoes are being rapidly disposed of, and dealers are making preparations to lay in new stocks. We quote at $1 25@1 50, packed in shipping order.

PROVISIONS—The firmness that prevailed in the market for some time past has been temporarily checked, and prices now have an inclination to tend down. Advices from some points report inactivity, and quote the market weak, while at other points the market rules firm but unchanged.

MESS PORK—Prices rule steady, and dealers report a light demand. We quote at $29 50@30 per bbl. Rump pork is in light request, and sales are made at $25@27 per bbl for light and heavy rumps.

BACON—Is in good demand, with ample stocks and a slight decline is reported. Sales include 16 casks clear sides at 17¼c; 75 do clear rib at 17¼c, and 25 casks shoulders at 13½c. We quote clear at 17¼@17½c, clear ribbed at 16¾@17¼c, and shoulders at 13¼@13½c per lb, packed.

BULK MEATS—Are inactive and drooping. We quote clear sides at 16¼@16½c, clear ribbed sides at 15¾@16c, and shoulders at 12¼@12½c, packed.

HAMS—Dealers report a fair demand, and prices remain unchanged. We note sales of 20 tierces sugar-cured at quotations. We quote sugar-cured at 18¼@19¼c per lb, as to quality, and plain command 17½@18c per pound.

LARD—A fair demand is reported and light transactions are reported at our quotations. We quote tierce lard at 16¾@17¼c per pound, and keg lard at 18½@19c per pound.

DRIED BEEF—Is in good request, and sales are made at 20@20½c per pound; beef tongues command $7 50@8 per dozen.

JEWS—Are in fair request, and sales are made at previous quotations. We quote at $18@20 per bbl to pickle.

RYE—Prices rule firm, with a good demand, and receipts are coming in more freely. Receipts command 90@95c per bushel, and sales are made from store at $1 00@1 05 per bushel. We note sales of 250 bushels at $1 00.

RICE—Continues in fair request, with light stocks. We quote Louisiana and Carolina at 7½@9c per lb.

SEEDS—The demand is light, and prices remain unchanged. We quote jobbers' prices hemp seed at $3@3 50; blue-grass, clean, at $1 50@2 00; do extra at $2 25@2 50; millet $2 10@2 25; Hungarian grass at $2 50@2 75; buckwheat at $2 25@2 50.

SALT—Remains unchanged, and dealers report an active demand. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 70
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SHEETINGS—Are in good demand, and sales are made at 14½c for standard brands.

STARCH—Stocks are ample, and an active jobbing demand is reported. We quote standard brands at 6½@7½c per lb.

SUGARS—New Orleans is in good request, and stocks are equal to the demand. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote:

Choice	12¾@13¼
Prime	12 @12½
Fully fair	11½@12¼
Fair	11½@12
Common	10 @11

REFINED SUGARS—Are in active demand, and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Hard standard	15¾@16
A's	13¾@13¾
B's	13 @13½
Extra C	12¾@13¼
C's	12 @12¾
Yellow	12 @12¾

ISLAND SUGARS—Are unchanged, with a fair demand for Demerara sugars. We quote Demerara at 13@13½c; Porto Rico 11@12c; Cuba 10½@11½c. Molasses sugars 9½@11c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—The supply is moderate, and receipts find ready sales at our quotations. We quote tallow at 8½@9½c per lb, and grease at 7½@12½c per lb.

TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are steady, and dealers report an active demand. We quote I. C., 10x14, C. coal tin plate at $11 50 per box; I. X., 10x14, $14 50; block tin, 45c; lead, 10½c, and solder, 30c.

VINEGAR—Is in good request, and stocks are almost insufficient to supply the demand. We quote cider vinegar at $7 00@8 per bbl, crab at $9@10 00 per bbl, and pure at $11 00@12 per bbl.

WOOL—Receipts are liberal and find ready sales within the range of our quotations. We quote on arrival at 28@30c per lb for unwashed, and 45@50c per lb for tub washed.

WHEAT—The market is well supplied, but inactivity prevails. Prices rule steady with light sales for milling purposes. We quote Mediterranean at $1 00; amber at $1 10, and white at $1 15 on arrival. Sales are made from store at $1 05@1 25.

WHISKY—Prices continue to rule firm, and are advancing very rapidly. We hear of light transactions of high wines at $1 08@1 10 per gallon, tax paid. We quote new copper at 65@75c in bond; 1-year old at $1 in bond and $1 50 free; 2-year old at $2@2 50; 3-year old at $3 50 free.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market continues active, and prices are reported fully maintained. Receipts continue liberal, amounting to 326 hhds to-day, and the sales to 255 hhds.

The Louisville House sold 36 hhds: 3 hhds leaf from Weakley county, Tennessee, at $11 75, 11, and 9 55; 2 hhds leaf from Daviess county at $10 and 8 50; 6 hhds trash from Daviess county at $7 60, 7 20, 7, 6 80, 6 80, and 6 75; 3 hhds lugs from Logan county at $8 70, 8 25, and 7 90; 2 hhds common leaf from Logan county at $9 and 9; 1 hhd trash from Monroe county at $8; 3 hhds lugs from Allen county at $7 80, 7 80, and 7 40; 9 hhds lugs from Indiana at $7 80, 7 40, 7 30, 7 20, 7 10, 7, 7, 6 80, and 6; 7 hhds common leaf from Pike county at $9 70, 9 40, 8 55, 8 35, 8, 8 70, and 8 30.

The Planters' House sold 10 hhds: 2 hhds Logan county lugs, $8 60@9 10; 2 hhds Green county, one lug and one leaf, 9 00@10 50; 4 hhds Trigg county low and good leaf, 10 25, 11 00, 10 00, 10 25; 1 hhd Hart county lugs, 8 90; 1 hhd Hart county leaf, 11 25.

The Ninth-street House sold 45 hhds: 2 hhds Warren county new lugs at $7 70 and 7 80; 12 hhds Warren county new leaf at $8 to 12; 3 hhds Munroe county new leaf at $8 to 9 20; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $7 30; 5 hhds Ballard county leaf at $10 75 to 20; 1 hhd Indiana mean frosted lugs at $5 10; 4 hhds Daviess county new lugs at $6 20 to 7; 11 hhds Daviess county new leaf at $8 to 9 30; 1 hhd Hardin county new lugs at $7 30; 4 hhds Hardin county new leaf at $8 to 9 20; 1 hhd Trimble county new leaf at $11 75.

The Pickett House sold 60 hhds: 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at $16 75; 3 hhds Trimble county leaf at $14 75, 10 75, 12 75; 4 hhds Trimble county lugs at $8 90, 8 20, 8 40, 5 25; 7 hhds Illinois leaf at $10, 9, 11, 9 60, 11, 10 25, 9 50; 7 hhds Illinois lugs and frozen at $8 20, 7 80, 5 90, 6 60, 7 50, 7 90, 8; 3 hhds Washington county leaf $8 70, 8 80, 8 20; 5 hhds Todd county leaf at $9 60, 8 70, 9, 8 30, 8 90; 1 hhd Breckinridge county old leaf at $10; 1 hhd Breckinridge county old trash at $5; 1 hhd Fulton county lugs at $8 10; 12 hhds Spencer county, Indiana, leaf at $10, 9 80, 9 40, 9 60, 9 70, 9 80, 9 80, 9 10, 9 10, 8 70, 8 60, 8 50; 7 hhds Spencer county, Indiana, lugs and frozen at $7 70, 7 40, 7 60, 5, 6 20, 7 10, 6, 7; 2 hhds Green county leaf at $9 80, 8 30; 10 hhds Daviess county leaf at $12 25, 10 75, 9 90, 9 40, 9 60, 9 50, 8 90, 9 30, 8 90, 9 20; 2 hhds Daviess county lugs and frozen at $7 70, 6 80.

The Farmers' House sold 38 hhds: 10 hhds Warren county lugs and leaf at $7 30, 8 90, 7 40, 7 80, 8, 9 40, 7 90, 9 30, 7 50, 9 40; 2 hhds Logan county common leaf, at $8 90 and 9; 10 hhds Owen and Henry county lugs and leaf at $8 90, 11 75, 10, 9 75, 9 20, 8 90, 9 80, 7 40, 7 90, 8 90; 2 hhds Adair county lugs and common leaf at $8 50 and 10 25; 3 hhds Simpson county common leaf at $8 90 and 9 45; 1 hhd Weakley county, Tenn., at $9; 5 hhds Hart county lugs and common leaf at $9 10, 11, 10 60, 9 60, 8 85; 1 hhd Allen county common leaf at $8 40; 5 hhds Barren county lugs and common leaf at $7 70, 7 90, 9, 7 60, 10 25.

The Boone House sold 60 hhds: 8 hhds Meade and Breckinridge counties, lugs and leaf, at $9 90, 7 50, 8 70, 10, 9 75, 10, 9, 8 60; 5 hhds Cumberland county low leaf at $8 55, 10, 9, 9; 2 hhds Barren county leaf at $12 75, 10 50; 3 hhds Adair county lugs at $7 30, 8, 8 30; 5 hhds Green and Taylor counties at $10 50, 8 90, 11, 9 80, 10 50, 8 70, 11, 9 50; 17 hhds Logan, Todd and Simpson counties lugs and leaf at $11 25, 8 10, 10, 9 30, 8 65, 8 85, 9 90, 9 55, 10, 9 55, 10, 7 40, 10, 7 70, 8 90, 9 20, 9; 5 hhds Muhlenburg county lugs at $7, 8 15, 7 50, 7, 5; 6 hhds Daviess county lugs at $8 40, 7 30, 7 50, 7 70; 4 hhds Barren county lugs at $8 80, 9 40, 9 55, 9 60; 5 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and leaf at $9 70, 8 65, 10 75, 8 55, 9.

PADUCAH TOBACCO MARKET—Messrs. Rice, Crossland & Key, in their circular of the 6th inst., say: "Our market during the past ten days have been animated, and a better feeling seemed to prevail among buyers. All grades of tobacco have been freely taken at advanced rates. We advance our quotations to conform to the foreign buyers, which is an evidence that this is the proper market for the planter to send his tobacco." They report sales of 160 hhds for the week. Medium light wrapper brought from $24 50 to 43 00; piebald wrapper, $16 50 to 21 25; good to fine, $12 25 to 15 75; medium leaf from $11 to 11 75; low leaf, $9 10 to 9 95; lugs, $7 10 to 8 90; frosted lugs, $6 to 6 50 per 100 lbs.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 9, 1870.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

No material changes have occurred during the past three days in the live stock market. The supply has not been equal to the demand. There seems to be a falling off in the receipts of all classes of live stock at other points west of here, and consequently the market has manifested a stronger or more buoyant feeling at this point. On account of buyers putting in appearance from markets east of here all the stock that arrived was quickly taken at prices that were encouraging to drovers.

CATTLE—The offerings to-day were about 150 head. They were mostly of the medium grades, with scarcely a No. 1 bullock on sale. The attendance of buyers was large, and drovers had but little trouble in selling their stock at fair, remunerative prices. The local, or home, trade had the call, and they managed to get most of the stock offered; while Eastern buyers managed to get a few for shipment. We do not look to see this market so bare of stock as it was to-day soon again. It is true that this market has been principally supplied from still-fed beeves for two weeks past; and now that they are nearly all sold, the market must be supplied from other quarters. It is well known that the spring has been forward and that there never was more grass or better than there is at present. The grass will soon produce good beef, and soon we expect, and in fact already, grass-fed cattle have been brought to market and sold. There may be a scarcity for two or three weeks yet; but prices will bring them to market, and we would advise those that have this class of stock and desire to put it on the market that this is as good a time to realize fair prices and better than at any time in the future, or at least for months to come. We now give grades and prices: Fancy grades—There were none of this description of stock on the market. A few good choice beeves sold at $7 00@7 50. Fat fleshy cows, steers and heifers brought $6 50@7 00; medium to fair quality sold at $5 50@6 00; common and rough $4 50@5; tailings sold at $3@4 00 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milch cows are in demand, and sell quick at $30@40 for medium and choice, and extra at $50@65 per head.

SHEEP—The receipts small and demand only fair. Prices range: For common $3 00@4 00; and heavy well-fatted, with wool on, and weighing 100 lbs and over, at $5 50@6 50 per 100 lbs gross. Spring lambs are in demand, and sell quick at $2 50@3 00 for common, and choice to extra sell at $3 75@4 50 per head.

HOGS—The market remains firm, with light receipts. Shippers are buying all the hogs that arrive, that are in good condition, for the Eastern markets. However the butchers are buying small lots that arrive from time to time to supply the wants of their customers. We quote for light half-fat $7 50@8 00; medium $8 25@8 50; and choice heavy, weighing over 250 lbs, corn-fed, sell at $8 75@9 00 per 100 lbs gross.

The Pharmacopœia to be Revised.

[From Proceedings of the American Medical Association.]

Dr. Lee, from the committee to report a plan to revise the pharmacopœia, submitted the following report:

The committee appointed with instructions to report a plan for the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia for the year 1870, would respectfully report that they recommend the following resolutions for adoption by this convention:

Resolved, That a Committee of Revision and Publication be appointed to consist of fifteen members, including the President of this convention as one, to which shall be referred all communications relating to the revisions of the Pharmacopœia, and three shall form a quorum.

Resolved, That this committee shall meet in the city of ———, and be convened as soon as practicable by the President of the convention for final organization.

Resolved, That the committee shall be authorized to publish the work after its revision, and to take all other measures that may be necessary to carry out the views and intentions of the convention.

Resolved, That if, in the judgment of the Committee of Revision, it should become necessary, before the meeting of the convention of 1880, to revise its labors, it is hereby authorized to publish a new edition.

Resolved, The expenses of the committee on revision shall be paid from the income of the copyright.

Resolved, That the measures of capacity be abandoned in the pharmacopœia, and that the quantities in all formulas be expressed both in weights and in parts by weight.

Resolved, That in the revision of the official list and formulas the wants of the medical profession in all parts of the United States should be considered in reference to local peculiarities in climate and population, and for these reasons that the scope of the work be rather extended than abridged.

Resolved, That the Committee of Revision shall have power to fill their own vacancies.

Resolved, That after the completion of its labors the committee shall transmit a report of its proceedings to the secretary of this convention, to be laid before the next convention.

Resolved, That the fourteen remaining members of the committee of revision and publication be selected by a nominating committee formed of one delegate from each institution represented in this convention, and of one from the army and navy respectively, to be appointed by the president.

A recess of thirty minutes was taken to enable the committee to meet.

The committee on reassembling reported the following names as the Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopœia, in addition to the chairman, Dr. Carson:

Dr. G. B. Wood, Alfred B. Taylor, John M. Maisch, Dr. Robert Bridges, Philadelphia; Dr. Edward R. Squibb, New York city; Albert E. Ebert, Chicago, Ill.; J. Tarris Moore, Baltimore, Md.; G. F. H. Markoe, Boston, Mass.; Dr. John C. Riley, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Thomas E. Jenkins, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Chas. A. Lee, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. J. S. Wellford, Richmond, Va.; Wm. F. Wentzell, San Francisco, Cal.; W. S. W. Ruschenberger, U. S. army and navy.

The report was accepted.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1870.

TELEGRAMS.

Rev. Geo. C. Beckwith died at Boston yesterday, of heart disease.

The Chicago base ball club left New Orleans yesterday morning for Memphis.

The board for revising the artillery tactics of the United States army is in session at Fortress Monroe.

The Caliornia Immigrant Union have decided to appoint agents in the principal cities of Europe and traveling agents in Germany.

A vote of the people of Evansville, Ind., yesterday, decided to build water-works. The Holly system will probably be adopted.

Rev. S. W. Fisher, of Utica, N. Y., formerly President of Hamilton College, was struck by apoplexy to-day, but his recovery is hoped for.

The Massachusetts Lodge of Masons, of which Gen. Joseph Warren was first Grand Master, celebrated its hundredth anniversary at Boston yesterday.

Barrett, the reporter of the New Orleans Picayune, who shot Smith and Dupont, was released by bail yesterday, the wounded men being out of danger.

A peremptory mandamus has been obtained requiring the old board of Drainage Commissioners of New Orleans to turn over their money and effects to the Ship Island Canal Company.

Memorial services in commemoration of the lives of Rev. Dr. John McClintock, Bishop Edward Thompson and Bishop Calvin Kingsley were held Wednesday night in Music Hall, at Boston, Mass.

Senator Revels, of Mississippi, lectured at Cooper Institute, New York, Wednesday evening, on the "Tendencies of the Age." He claimed that the course of events in this country was toward liberty of thought and of action, in which caste, color of skin, and aristocratic blood would have no part.

Captain General De Rodas has telegraphed from Puerto Principe to Havana that Monzite's columns had had a fight with the insurgents on the road from Santa Cruz to Puerto Principe. The Spaniards captured their cannon and killed 90 of the enemy. The Spanish loss was only two wounded. The captured cannon are now at Puerto Principe.

Detective Dunne, of New York, on Wednesday took before Justice Dowling, at the Toombs, Gilbert W. Thomas, Exchange Place broker, arrested on a charge of stealing $63,000 worth of Kansas Pacific railroad bonds, belonging to Dabney, Morgan & Co., of No. 53 Exchange Place, on the 12th of April. No affidavits were made, and the prisoner was committed to await an examination.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Indianapolis, are making preparations on a large scale for the International Convention, to be held here in June, and the Pennsylvania railroad and connections have perfected a through excursion route for delegates to the convention, as follows: Round trip tickets from New York, $34; Philadelphia, $30; Harrisburg, $26 15; Baltimore, $20 70; and from local stations, two cents per mile each way.

The Republican State Convention, which meets at Raleigh, North Carolina, during the coming week, according to Mr. Allan Rankin, of that State, is expected to be unanimous for the campaign for the next Presidency by declaring for Grant for President and Senator J. C. Abbott for Vice President. This movement will take place with the full knowledge of the President, and is intended to be a formal opening of the campaign for the next Presidency, and a signal to the other Southern States to fall into line, and, by declaring thus early for Grant, to prevent the possibility of any other candidate appearing in the field, to the prejudice of his chances for securing the nomination in the regular National Republican Convention. Mr. Rutherford says that he will go to Raleigh to attend the convention for the express purpose of securing the nomination of Grant.

Congressional.

In the Senate the report of the Conference Committee on the Arkansas Hot Springs reservation was concurred in. Mr. Morrill offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information concerning organized bands of persons at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, which was adopted. Mr. Howe introduced a bill granting the right of way in Wisconsin to the Green Bay and Lake Superior railway. Mr. Sherman gave notice of his intention to call up the bill to reduce taxation immediately after the pending order was disposed of. The army bill was then taken up, and the first section amended by fixing the reduction of the army at thirty thousand, instead of twenty-five thousand.

In the House, Mr. Shaw, rising to a personal question, explained away the strictures upon him in the New York Star. Messrs. Kelley, Butler, of Mass., and Niblack were appointed a Conference Committee on the Pension Appropriation bill. A resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the recent report of Col. Albert of the survey of Red river, was adopted. The bill to revive the commercial and navigation interests was resumed, and after some discussion, laid over till Tuesday. A bill to prevent and punish election frauds was referred. A bill to extend the provisions of the pre-emption laws to actual persons was passed. Several paragraphs of the tariff bill were considered, but without disposing of the question the House took a recess. The evening session was consumed discussing a bill to define the duties of Pension Agents and prescribe the manner of paying pensions, which was passed. Also a large number of bills granting pensions, when the House adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera House.

The theater-goers of Louisville have not failed to observe the marked improvement which the present season has brought to the scenery of the Opera House. It can be safely said that no establishment in the country has been furnished with a greater variety and higher standard of scenic display. Many show-pieces have been produced and all of them with extraordinary artistic success. The piece which is now running affords a striking illustration of this. It is filled from first to last with brilliant stage pictures. The public owe these to the taste and genius of Mr. Joseph Pigrott, who handles the scenic pencil deftly. He is a most deserving as well as a most skilful artist. Not only in his art, which all of us have had an opportunity to see and praise, but in his person, which is known to but few, he is thoroughly commendable. He takes his benefit to-night. "Not Guilty," a play in which his getting performs no small nor insignificant part, will be given. It moves with great smoothness, and is in every way novel and attractive. As "Not Guilty" seems to be the order of the day, let us hope that it may prove the order for to-night.

The Fair at Portland.

A rare treat is offered to the admirers of music and beauty at the Portland Catholic church. On last night a well-trained band discovered the most exquisite music, while beauty "danced to its symphonious accords." The noble ladies who have charge of the table deserve all credit and thanks for the gorgeous display of articles. They are only too anxious to treat most courteously those who honor their tables with their presence. The object of the fair—the raising of funds for the plastering of the church, not to say anything of the pleasure afforded to visitors—should be enough to attract a crowd and to urge them to spend freely. The fair deserves a full success.

Charlie Ward's Concert.

The sale of reserved seats for Charlie Ward's testimonial concert, which takes place at Masonic Temple, on Tuesday evening, will commence at Tripp's music store, on Main street, this morning, at 9 o'clock. It was not intended that the box sheet should be opened till Monday morning, but the urgent demand for seats has compelled it to be opened four days earlier. This will be one of the finest concerts that we have had for a long time, and aside from the compliment to Mr. Ward himself, the splendid array of musical talent on the programme will not fail to draw a large and fashionable audience. Remember and get your seats early.

The Greenland Races.

The races announced to take place at Greenland Race Course yesterday were postponed on account of the weather until Monday. Good purses are offered for which several noted horses are entered. At present there are twenty-one horses in training at the track, including the well-known racers W. K. Thomas, Morrison, Matt. Smith, Matt. Colvin and Maid of Louisville. The track has been put in splendid order and fine sport is anticipated.

THE SCAVENGERS.

The Ordinance Regarding the Removal of Ashes, &c.

The Chief of Police has issued orders to his men requiring them to enforce ordinance No. 244. For the benefit of the public we publish it in full:

An Ordinance to Provide for the Removal of Ashes, Slops, Offal, &c.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville. That the city be, and the same is hereby, divided into two scavenger districts, extending from the east side of Third street eastwardly to the city limits, and from the river southwardly to the city limits, for the Eastern district; and from the west side of Fifteenth street westwardly to the city limits, and from the river southwardly to the city limits, for the Western district.

Sec. 2. That the city carts employed by the Assistant Street Inspectors (as the Council may direct) shall pass through the streets of their respective districts, at regular periods in the morning of each day, and remove all the ashes, filth, &c., provided by ordinance to be deposited, and which shall be deposited in suitable boxes or receivels on the sidewalks or in the alleys, as required by ordinance.

Sec. 3. That the city carts aforesaid shall traverse, for the purposes aforesaid, the streets running north and south on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; and the streets running east and west on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, until 9 o'clock a. m., and until they shall have passed through the respective districts.

Sec. 4. The boxes aforesaid, with their contents shall be placed by those whose duty it is go do so in the proper place in the alley or on the sidewalk at or before 7 o'clock a. m. of each day, when the same is required to be done, that the same may be removed.

Sec. 5. It is hereby made the especial duty of the police, the Assistant Street Inspectors and their emulcyes, to report promptly all breaches of this ordinance, and of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to prevent ashes, slops, offal, &c., being thrown upon the streets, sidewalks, alleys and sluices in the city of Louisville," and to cause ordinance warrants to be issued on account thereof, and, that the same may be duly prosecuted, to furnish the City Attorney, in proper time, with the names and residence of the parties and witnesses, that they may be duly summoned to attend at the trial.

Appr. red Sept. 19, 1865.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Proceedings of Both Boards.

An Immense Amount of Business Transacted.

STREETS, ALLEYS, SEWERS, &c.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1870.

Present—President Rubel, and all the members except Dr. Gilpin.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A message was received from the Mayor submitting the bonds of Jos. Blunt, Thomas Johnson, W. Overington, J. B. Brewster, Ben Fearsell, Richard Sear, Robt. Sear, and John Logsdon, private watchmen, which were severally approved.

A message was received from the Mayor submitting the following contracts, which were referred to the Committee on contracts, when Mr. Mitchell, from said committee, reported the same, which were severally approved, viz:

H. S. Lyter, to construct footway crossings in the Fourth District.

C. P. Selvage, to repair the public ways in the Third district.

Same to Selvage, to repair the public ways in the Fifth district.

H. S. Lyter, to repair the public ways in the Sixth district.

H. H. Hayden, to repair the public ways in the Sixth district.

U. Stenzel, to repair the public ways in the Second district.

Thos. Cox, to repair the public ways in the First district.

A message was received from the Mayor submitting a contract executed with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Companies, in connection in the city between the roads of those companies, which was referred to the Committee on Contracts, when Mr. Mitchell, from said committee, reported said contract, which was favorably acted.

Mr. Gleh submitted a petition from C. H. L. Merwin, asking that his awning be permitted to remain, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Gault submitted a petition from Davis & Hawkins, asking that their wooden awning be permitted to remain, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Vissman submitted a petition from Thos. Connelly and others, asking that steps be taken to open Elm street, which was referred to the street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Bayne submitted an ordinance from the Common Council prescribing the manner of improving streets with the Nicolson pavement, with an amendment from this board, to which the Common Council refused to concur, and this board adhered to its amendment by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Bartel, and Byrne—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Guthrie, Crowe, Gilbert and Giss—4.

Mr. Bayne submitted a resolution directing crossings to be made across Water street, at the west side of Commercial; across Portland Avenue, at the west side of Bridge; across Fulton street, at the north side of Market, and across Brook street, at the north side of Market, which were adopted.

Mr. Bayne submitted a resolution from the Common Council, granting the consent of the Crofton Railroad Company to the construction of the improvement of Twenty-first street, from Main to Jefferson, and of High street from Fifth to Third cross street, which was adopted.

Mr. Bayne submitted a resolution from the Common Council granting to George W. Irwin time until the 1st of April, 1871, to complete the sidewalk on the west side of Sixth street, from Portland avenue to High street, which was adopted.

Mr. Guthrie introduced a resolution directing cro-sings to be constructed across Third street, on the north and south side of Main, which was adopted.

Mr. Crowe, from the Eastern Division Committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council for the protection of the public cisterns, to-wit: the second cistern rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Bartel, Mitchell, Guthrie, Crowe, Gilbert, Giss, Gault and Byrne—11.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Krack, from the Wharf Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the sale of a portion of the wharf property on the Point to M. W. Forgrave and T. Duerson, which was adopted.

Mr. Gault, from the Committee on Contracts, was discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance fixing the time of election and term of office of fire managers of Care Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Krack submitted a resolution authorizing the Mayor to dispose of buildings connected with the jail, which was adopted.

Mr. Gault introduced a resolution directing a cross-ing to be made across Market street at the east side of Ninth, which was adopted.

Mr. Barret introduced a resolution directing the Mayor to have footway crossings placed on Chestnut street, at the east side of Jacson street, at the east side of Brook, across College street, at the east side of Brook, and across the alley at the south side of Green, at the east side of Brook, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman introduced a resolution raising a joint committee from the two Boards to report upon the merits of ordinance No. 100, relating to signs, &c., which was adopted, when Messrs. Vissman, Giss and Gault were appointed said committee from this Board.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution directing the repair of the gutters between Sixteenth and Seventeenth on Chestnut street, which was adopted.

Mr. Giss introduced a resolution directing the Chief Engineer to have Seventeenth street sewer extended to Sixteenth, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman introduced a resolution raising a joint committee from the two Boards to report upon the merits of ordinance No. 100, relating to signs, &c., &c., which was adopted, when Messrs. Vissman, Giss and Gault were appointed said committee from this Board.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution directing the repair of the gutters between Sixteenth and Seventeenth on Chestnut street, which was adopted.

Mr. Giss introduced a resolution directing the Chief Engineer to have Seventeenth street sewer extended to Jefferson street, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

W. K. Hawkins, $108 for repairing paupers.
Charles Obst, $508 50 for curbing.
Giles & Monahan, $573 for curbing.
C. Schorr, $218 05 for repairing sidewalks.
F. Schmitt, $307 94 for making gutters.
Almshouse, $1,447 11 expenses for April, 1870.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

P. Bannon, $72 66 for sewer pipe.
H. Berrod, $25 60 for supplies for Engineer.
D. Mooney and others, $166 90 for work on the wharf.

Mr. Barret submitted a resolution from the Common Council directing the Mayor to have Seventeenth street, at the west side of Brook, across Brook, at the north side of Gray, across Brook, at the north side of Market, across Gray at the east side of Floyd, across Jacob, at the east side of Floyd, across the alley at the south side of Floyd street, between Chestnut and Gray, across the alley on the west side of Floyd street, between Gray and Broadway, across Washington street, on the west side of First, and across the alley on the east side of Third district, and of Chas. Obst, of the First District, were severally approved.

The contract of H. S. Lyter, for the Fourth district, was rejected, when the votes approving the acts of the Engineer were unanimous, when also the vote rejecting the contract of H. S. Lyter, when the following contracts were referred to the Committee on Contracts and City Attorney, to be reported back next Monday evening.

Mr. Byrne presented the grade of Seventeenth, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Eastern district, viz:

An ordinance to improve the alley from Chestnut street to Vonderhide's east line, and running from Chestnut to Gardon street.

An ordinance to improve part of the alley from Smith's east line to Garden street, and between Madison and Chestnut streets.

An ordinance for improving Lampton street, from Shelby to Preston street.

Mr. Gray presented a petition for a change of grade of Fifth street, between Oak and Grundy streets, which was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Long presented a resolution to have taken up the footway crossings on Broadway to the city limits, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye presented a resolution for footway crossings across Seventeenth at the north side of Broadway, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye presented a petition for a change of grade of Fifth street, between Oak and Grundy streets, which was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Campbell presented a resolution for five alarm boxes on the Point, which was referred to the Committee on Fire Departments.

Mr. McAteer, from the Sewers Committee, presented resolutions allowing the following claims, which were severally adopted, viz:

Kerby & Smith, $1,000.
St. Joseph's Infirmary, $2,718 10.
Also $4,000 for the purchase of H. Hotopp's property at the Cut-off.
Henry Wolford, $250 00 for gas bills.
P. Bannon, $500 00 for sewer pipe.

Mr. McAteer presented the claim of Isaac Caldwell for $1,000 for damages received on account of the contractors refusing to complete a certain sewer, which, without further action, the Council adjourned to meet again Monday, May 16, at 8 o'clock p. m.

[Attest] J. N. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

OLIVER LUCAS, Cl'k.

COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1870.

The Common Council met at 8 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. All of the members were present except Messrs. Hackett and Wilson.

The City Engineer submitted the following claims, which were allowed:

Charles Obst	$ 22 80
H. Berrodt	25 6
D. Mooney and others	166 00

The City Engineer submitted grades of the alley between Fourth and Fifth streets, Broadway and Campbell streets, which were approved.

The City Engineer submitted the following claims, which were severally allowed, viz:

Charles Obst, $508 50, for work around cemetery.

Giles & Monahan, $573, for work around cemetery.

The City Engineer submitted a petition from Frank Crofoot, contractor, asking an extension of time to complete the contract for improving Twentieth street, from Main to Jefferson, and High street, from Third to Fifth cross street, which was granted, the time to complete being extended to August 1, 1870, was adopted.

The City Engineer submitted a list of expired contracts, forty-three in number, which, on motion of Mr. Gray, was referred to the committee on streets of town districts.

The claim of F. Smith of $302 94 for gutter on the north side of Jeff-rson street, between Brook and Floyd, was allowed.

The City Engineer submitted the apportionment for sidewalks on Bardstown road, north side, between First and Second, C. A. Brown, contractor, which was apprroved.

Mr. Kaye presented a petition for the extension of Broadway to the eastern city limits, and for the improvement of that portion of Bardstown pike now in city limits. Also a proposition from Hunsing and Speed to extend Broadway from their line sixty feet east to city limits, which was referred to the Committees of Streets of Eastern District, Revision and City Attorney.

Mr. Kaye presented a petition for the opening of Sixth street from Oak street to Shelby, which was referred to the Mayor to ascerta in cost.

Mr. Kaye presented a petition from John P. Morton and H. A. Griswold for permission to improve the sidewalks in front of their property on the east side of Eighth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, which was granted.

Mr Kaye presented a petition for the improvement of the alley between Fourth and Second and College and Breckinridge, which was referred to the City Attorney, with instructions to frame an ordinance in accordance with the petition.

Mr. Kaye presented a petition for the improvement of First street, from Oak street to D. H. Davis' line, which was referred to the City Attorney, with instructions to frame an ordinance in accordance therewith.

Mr. Kaye presented a remonstrance from John P. Bacon against any change in the grade of Fifth street, which was referred to the City Engineer and Grievance Committee.

Mr. Kaye presented a petition from Alex. Gilmore and R. Gilchriest, asking permission to establish a private detective police system, which was referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Kaye presented a remonstrance against the grading of Cane street from the east side of Swan street, which was referred to the Committee on Streets, Eastern district.

Mr. Kaye presented a petition for the repair of the gutter on the north side of Walnut street, between City and Preston, which was referred to the Committee on Streets, Eastern district.

Mr. Kaye presented the claim of C. W. Field for $125 for repairing jackets to the pest house, which was referred to the Committee on Health.

Mr. Kaye presented a petition against the Mayor's proposition to remove all obstructions of high street, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Robinson offered a resolution directing the Mayor to contract for the acquisition of the footway strip on Fourth street, at the east side of Trotter, which was adopted.

Mr. Gault, from the Committee on Contracts, was discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance fixing the time of election and term of office of fire managers of Care Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Krack submitted a resolution authorizing the Mayor to dispose of buildings connected with the jail, which was adopted.

Mr. Gault introduced a resolution directing a cross-ing to be made across Market street at the east side of Ninth, which was adopted.

Mr. Barret introduced a resolution directing the Mayor to have footway crossings placed on Chestnut street, at the east side of Jacson street, at the east side of Brook, across College street, at the east side of Brook, and across the alley at the south side of Green, at the east side of Brook, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman introduced a resolution raising a joint committee from the two Boards to report upon the merits of ordinance No. 100, relating to signs, &c., &c., which was adopted, when Messrs. Vissman, Giss and Gault were appointed said committee from this Board.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution directing the repair of the gutters between Sixteenth and Seventeenth on Chestnut street, which was adopted.

Mr. Giss introduced a resolution directing the Chief Engineer to have Seventeenth street sewer extended to Jefferson street, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

P. Bannon, $72 66 for sewer pipe.
H. Berrod, $25 60 for supplies for Engineer.
D. Mooney and others, $166 90 for work on the wharf.

Mr. Barret submitted a resolution from the Common Council directing the Mayor to have Seventeenth street, at the west side of Brook, across Brook, at the north side of Gray, across Brook, at the north side of Market, across Gray at the east side of Floyd, across Jacob, at the east side of Floyd, across the alley at the south side of Floyd street, between Chestnut and Gray, across the alley on the west side of Floyd street, between Gray and Broadway, across Washington street, on the west side of First, and across the alley on the east side of Third district, and of Chas. Obst, of the First District, were severally approved.

The contract of H. S. Lyter, for the Fourth district, was rejected, when the votes approving the acts of the Engineer were unanimous, when also the vote rejecting the contract of H. S. Lyter, when the following contracts were referred to the Committee on Contracts and City Attorney, to be reported back next Monday evening.

Mr. Byrne presented the grade of Seventeenth, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Eastern district, viz:

A resolution from the Common Council approving the Engineer's report of the grade of the alley bet-ween Fourth and Fifth and Breckinridge and Campbell streets, was read, referred to the Street Committee Eastern District.

Separate resolutions from the Common Council directing footway crossings to be constructed across Green street at the east side of Wenzel; across Jefferson street at the east side of Green; across Jefferson street at the east side of Wenzel; across Clay street at the north side of Green, and across Green street, at the north side of Market, which were adopted.

Mr. Byrne submitted a resolution from the Common Council, granting the consent of the Crofton Railroad Company to the construction of the improvement of Twenty-first street, from Main to Jefferson, and of High street from Fifth to Third cross street, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne submitted a resolution from the Common Council granting to George W. Irwin time until the 1st of April, 1871, to complete the sidewalk on the west side of Sixth street, from Portland avenue to High street, which was adopted.

Mr. Guthrie introduced a resolution directing cro-sings to be constructed across Third street, on the north and south side of Main, which was adopted.

Mr. Crowe, from the Eastern Division Committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council for the protection of the public cisterns, to-wit: the second cistern rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Bartel, Mitchell, Guthrie, Crowe, Gilbert, Giss, Gault and Byrne—11.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Krack, from the Wharf Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the sale of a portion of the wharf property on the Point to M. W. Forgrave and T. Duerson, which was adopted.

Mr. Gault, from the Committee on Contracts, was discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance fixing the time of election and term of office of fire managers of Care Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Krack submitted a resolution authorizing the Mayor to dispose of buildings connected with the jail, which was adopted.

Mr. Gault introduced a resolution directing a cross-ing to be made across Market street at the east side of Ninth, which was adopted.

Mr. Barret introduced a resolution directing the Mayor to have footway crossings placed on Chestnut street, at the east side of Jacson street, at the east side of Brook, across College street, at the east side of Brook, and across the alley at the south side of Green, at the east side of Brook, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman introduced a resolution raising a joint committee from the two Boards to report upon the merits of ordinance No. 100, relating to signs, &c., &c., which was adopted, when Messrs. Vissman, Giss and Gault were appointed said committee from this Board.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution directing the repair of the gutters between Sixteenth and Seventeenth on Chestnut street, which was adopted.

Mr. Giss introduced a resolution directing the Chief Engineer to have Seventeenth street sewer extended to Jefferson street, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

W. K. Hawkins, $108 for repairing paupers.
Charles Obst, $508 50, for curbing.
Giles & Monahan, $573 for curbing.
C. Schorr, $218 05 for repairing sidewalks.
F. Schmitt, $307 94 for making gutters.
Almshouse, $1,447 11 expenses for April, 1870.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

P. Bannon, $72 66 for sewer pipe.
H. Berrod, $25 60 for supplies for Engineer.
D. Mooney and others, $166 90 for work on the wharf.

Mr. Barret submitted a resolution from the Common Council directing the Mayor to have Seventeenth street, at the west side of Brook, across Brook, at the north side of Gray, across Brook, at the north side of Market, across Gray at the east side of Floyd, across Jacob, at the east side of Floyd, across the alley at the south side of Floyd street, between Chestnut and Gray, across the alley on the west side of Floyd street, between Gray and Broadway, across Washington street, on the west side of First, and across the alley on the east side of Third district, and of Chas. Obst, of the First District, were severally approved.

The contract of H. S. Lyter, for the Fourth district, was rejected, when the votes approving the acts of the Engineer were unanimous, when also the vote rejecting the contract of H. S. Lyter, when the following contracts were referred to the Committee on Contracts and City Attorney, to be reported back next Monday evening.

Mr. Byrne presented the grade of Seventeenth, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Eastern district, viz:

An ordinance to improve the alley from Chestnut street to Vonderhide's east line, and running from Chestnut to Gardon street.

An ordinance to improve part of the alley from Smith's east line to Garden street, and between Madison and Chestnut streets.

An ordinance for improving Lampton street, from Shelby to Preston street.

Mr. Gray presented a petition for a change of grade of Fifth street, between Oak and Grundy streets, which was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Long presented a resolution to have taken up the footway crossings on Broadway to the city limits, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye presented a resolution for footway crossings across Seventeenth at the north side of Broadway, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye presented a petition for a change of grade of Fifth street, between Oak and Grundy streets, which was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Campbell presented a resolution for five alarm boxes on the Point, which was referred to the Committee on Fire Departments.

Mr. McAteer, from the Sewers Committee, presented resolutions allowing the following claims, which were severally adopted, viz:

Kerby & Smith, $1,000.
St. Joseph's Infirmary, $2,718 10.
Also $4,000 for the purchase of H. Hotopp's property at the Cut-off.
Henry Wolford, $250 00 for gas bills.
P. Bannon, $500 00 for sewer pipe.

Mr. McAteer presented the claim of Isaac Caldwell for $1,000 for damages received on account of the contractors refusing to complete a certain sewer, which, without further action, the Council adjourned to meet again Monday, May 16, at 8 o'clock p. m.

[Attest] J. N. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

OLIVER LUCAS, Cl'k.

The Democratic Convention.

The Democratic party should never abandon the principles of the party which have been observed generally during its existence in this country. A wise and farseeing policy, however, should never be ignored by any party. We are about holding an important convention. As a ball has presents itself, and new issues are upon us, and we should present as formidable, united front as possible to meet them. Let there be unity. The only way to attain this is to send our best men as delegates to the convention. Men will act with reference to the good of the party, and not in the interests of particular individuals. Blot out favoritism, and all will be well. This, however, cannot be done unless our Democratic brethren manifest enough interest in these things to go to their respective precinct meetings and register; for unless they do they will not be entitled to vote for delegates on Saturday night. And even after they have registered they should consult together and determine upon some line of conduct which will result in sending first-class men as delegates from their precinct.

Death of an Estimable Lady.

The Frankfort Yeoman of yesterday thus refers to the death of one of the oldest and most highly esteemed residents of that city:

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mrs. Eliza S. Harlan, widow of the late Hon. James Harlan, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Harlan, though not a native of this county, has long been identified with this community, enjoying the friendship and affection of a wide circle of friends and relatives. Coming first to Frankfort in 1840, when her distinguished husband was called to the capital as secretary of State to Governor Letcher, she lived in our midst continuously, until she had become one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens. Gifted with the most estimable traits of character, for impress character, her demise will be regretted, and her memory revered by all who have enjoyed the privilege of her acquaintance.

Robbery.

Between 1 o'clock and daylight yesterday morning burglars entered the machine shop of August Schweitzer, on Floyd street, between Market and Jefferson, by climbing to the top of a shed in the rear and raising a window. They then stepped into a room occupied as a sleeping apartment by the young men employed in the establishment and succeeded in securing $38 cash, a fine double-cased silver watch, and quite a lot of clothing, with which they escaped without leaving any trace by which they could be detected.

Committed without Bail.

A negro man named Henry Keller, who was arrested on Tuesday for committing a rape on Mary Dickinson, a negro child not quite seven years of age, was brought before the City Court yesterday, and, after a partial examination, committed without bail to answer. This case is a very aggravated one, and the punishment is death. The only escape that he has is to establish the evidence of the victim, who, according to law, his counsel claim, is too young to testify.

Sudden Death.

An old negro woman named Amelia Buckner died suddenly yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, David Buckner, and Coroner Shadburne, being called upon, held an inquest, of which the following is a copy:

INQUEST No. 67—Held upon the body of Amelia Buckner. Verdict: Came to her death from hemorrhage of the lungs as we believe from the evidence.

R. A. SHADBURNE, C. J. C.

CITY FEATURES.

Don't Forget that $1,000 in Gold.

The drawing takes place at Louisville, Ky., May 23d. Every ticket a prize—no blanks. Tickets only $1, or six for $5, at W. Scott Glore's bookstore, Louisville, and J. R. Golladay's, Bowling Green, to whom orders for agencies by mail or express.

One-Dollar Store.

This popular establishment, at its new location, 5 doors south of the old stand, has added many new and most desirable articles to its immense stock. We advise all to pay it a visit.

The Original Fifty-Cent Store,

No. 90½ Fifth street, will close Tuesday, 17th.

☞Just the place—Webster's Gallery, 85 Fourth street. Beautiful pictures are made there.

The Doctors.

In conversation with one of our leading physicians, a few days since, we were informed by him that lately his attention had been frequently called to the happy effects among his patients of Winternalin's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; that it was greatly superior to any diuretic he had ever known, and that he most confess he had not been able to prescribe anything that had as much merit.

☞On next Wednesday, May 18, at 4 o'clock, the handsome residence of Bishop Cummins, located at Pewee Valley, will be sold at auction by Morris, Southwick & Co. It is advertised in auction column.

☞That hand some country residence of Dr Bashaw, at auction next Thursday, May 19, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞Beautiful country seat at Pewee Valley, at auction next Wednesday, May 18, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞Broadway residence, between Sixth and Seventh, at auction on Monday afternoon, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞Fourth and Third-street building lots at auction on saturday afternoon, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞Read Morris, Southwick & Co.'s advertisement in auction column.

☞The finest photographs, all sizes, porcelain pictures and portraits, &c., cheapest and best gallery in the city is J. C. Elrod's, who everybody knows, is found onlyat 58 Main, below Second street. Baby pictures very fine.

For Pleasant Fun

go your stylish Summer Suits made at Ndil's, the popular clothier. Turkey Crash Vesting, full assortment. New styles Fancy Striped Cassimere busted received. Call and see them, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

Grand Prize Drawing

For the benefit of the Dominican Church, on Sixth street. Two houses and lots valued at $16,000, and will constitute two prizes of $8,000 each. This gives every ticket-holder two chances. The drawing will positively take place the first day of June, 1870. It will be optional with the winners to keep the property or its assessed value—$16,000. The tickets will be sold at one dollar apiece, and can be purchased at the Convent of St. Louis Bertrand, J. C. Webb & Co.'s book-store, on Main street, at the office of the Catholic Advocate, at W. Scott Glore's book store, and other places.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

LIZZIE WELDMAN, the lost girl, has not yet been found.

THE Nicolson pavement ordinance still hangs fire in the General Council.

THE 40c. Bunce book and ladder apparatus is at the shops undergoing repairs.

WM RILEY rested his bones in the East End police station last night. He is a vagrant.

TWO interesting cases were on trial in the Common Pleas Court yesterday, but were not concluded.

FIRST-STREET police station-house was occupied last night by P. C. Patterson, Esq., who was drunk.

ONE of the most horrible nuisances in the city is at the mouth of Carter's alley, on Water street, between Third and Fourth.

ROBT. WILLIAMS, charged with having stolen 100 yards of rope, worth over $50, was arrested by officer Henry Howard yesterday.

THE Child of Police issued very stringent orders to those under him yesterday, to check the prevailing evil of "street-walking."

THE picnic to be given by the Excelsior Club has been postponed until May 18th, when it will take place at Woodland Garden.

CHAS. LITTINGTONE, the man with the singular habits, is to be tried in the City Court this morning on a writ of *de lunatico inquirendo*.

AN old lady named Mrs. Mason, while crossing the intersection of Cawthon and Fifteenth streets last night, fell and broke her leg.

THE New Albany papers are making mention of skillful surgical operations performed by physicians of that city. Teal's against the cholera.

THE large lamp over the door of the railroad ticket office, corner of Third and Main streets, was removed yesterday, according to the requirements of ordinance No. 100.

ELECTIONEERING on the "Point" is brisk This district of Louisville, from that precinct are Logan Edwards, Charles McAuley and Miles Best, and the best man will win.

THE only trial in the Circuit Court yesterday, was in the case of Charles Moore, who was found guilty of larceny. He will represent this city in the penitentiary for one year.

THE funeral of Captain J. H. Johnson will take place at Lexington at 11 a. m. to-morrow. It will be attended by a number of his friends from this city, who will go up this afternoon.

A LARGE new building has recently been erected at the corner of Washington and Wehrel streets by Mary Bruce, to be torn down shortly to give place to a fine three-story business house.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Manufacturing and Financial Company, held yesterday, the following officers were chosen unanimously elected: President—Warren Mitchell, Esq.; Cashier—Col. Henry Dent.

THE Democrats of Jefferson county will, on to-morrow, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, p. m., elect their respective precincts and elect delegates to the county convention which is to meet on the 21st inst.

THE registration-book of the second precinct of the Fifth ward will be opened to-night at the City Hall, at the school-house, corner of Chestnut and Floyd streets. It is important that every Democrat should register.

THE case of Matt Brenham, the negro who chiseled Peter Lewis so badly for walking with his wife Wednesday, was called in the City Court yesterday, but continued for one week on account of the uncertain condition of the man wounded.

THE alarm from fire-box 31, about half-past six o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by a bale of hay catching fire in a stable in the rear of a grocery, owned by Mr. Thomas Lee, near First. The fire was all out before the arrival of the engines.

THE steamer Nick Longworth was attached by United States Marshal Murray, on her arrival at this port, at the instance of James Rudd, Esq., of Owensboro, Ky., to recover $5,000 damages. The boat gave bonds and was released yesterday.

THE party of Baptist ministers who left this city for Mammoth Cave on Tuesday spent the whole of Tuesday night in the cave admiring the grandeur and beauty of its vast halls and domes. They returned to the city yesterday highly pleased with their trip.

THE trial of Henry Kessler and Thomas Weatherby, charged with perjury in the case of Jones vs. Jones, from the circuit court, which was to have taken place yesterday, but was postponed till July, on account of the postponement till that time of the trial of Bowman.

WE are informed that the publication of the Western Presbyterian will not be resumed. The type and material of the Presbyterian office have been sold to E. S. Williams, editor of the Kentucky Temperance. The office of the latter paper has been removed to 77½ Fourth street.

DR. JOHN F. YOUNG, the well-known and popular purveyor of Gen. Hardee's corps, C. S. A., started yesterday on a protracted trip through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, in the interest of the drug house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, and of Winternalin's popular remedies.

REV. A. L. HAY, editor of the Shreveport (La.) News, with his lady, are at present in the city and stopping at the Galt House. Mr. Hay gives a glowing account of the present condition and future prospects of that section, and will fully post any one desiring to emigrate there.

A PETITION, signed by a large number of mechanics, was presented to the General Council last night asking for a modification of section 11 of ordinance 100, prescribing the manner of erecting awnings, etc., which was approved and referred. Until the ordinance is repealed or modified by the Council, the Chief of Police is compelled to enforce it.

BRIDGET GORMAN, a woman who has been at the Alms-house for some time, but whose fighting qualities got the best of her, was brought in and arraigned before the City Court yesterday. It was shown that she had played smash generally among the inmates, and that they were all afraid of her, whereupon the Judge sent her to the Work-house. She is a regular tigress.

A CITIZEN of this city, whose early piety, we trust, was not so much neglected as his orthography, writes us to say that his house was searched the other night for some books stolen from a church. "But it was gadfine," he adds, "to know that 'there were nolting in it.' He means to say that he was gratified that the books were not found on his possession, and we think it likely he was.

ABOUT half past nine o'clock last night, a colored man named Miller applied at the West End police-station for a policeman to go to his house on Nevison st., between Jefferson and Walnut, to keep order. He had a daughter that was about to be married, and a crowd of jealous negro women were outside of his house for the purpose of interfering with the ceremony, saying they had a better right to the groom than his daughter had. While Miller was absent after the police, the groom arrived in a hack, and when he attempted to go from it into the house he was seized by the infuriated damsels, who were going to